THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Galloway & Co. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869. Volume Twelve---Number 172

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed to

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Young Grant velocipedes.

Burlingame will be a month in Stockholm.

Two years more of drilling will complete the tunnel through the Alps.

Rev. S. S. Harris has taken charge of Trinity church, Columbus, Georgia.

There are three thousand unmarried females in Nashville, Jimini!

An American brigadier keeps a saloon in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Italy is kept in a state of corporeal sanity by ten thousand doctors.

A shipment of California watermelons has just been sent to New York.

There were forty-six deaths in Louisville last week.

Columbus, Georgia, is now the healthiest place in the country.

General Prim, it is said in Madrid, is suffering from rheumatism and diabetes.

Captain Lott, of the Cunard steamer Russia, has crossed the Atlantic 371 times.

The oldest man on the Savannah registry list is Jack Jones, a negro of 108 years.

Jean de Veros is now the leading betting man in Paris. He has often a million francs staked.

Michael Magher, a Nashville boarding-house keeper, fell dead Saturday in an apoplectic fit.

The first car load of wheat has arrived at Tullahoma, Tennessee. It is valued at one dollar per bushel.

Miss Mary Putnam, daughter of the famous New York publisher, has gone to Havre to study medicine.

The total Italian population in the United States varies from 160,000 to 200,000.

In Illinois there is a large worm which infests the tomato vines, and whose sting is deadly poison.

General Baxton Bragg and family are spending the summer at the Merriwether, (Georgia,) Warm Springs.

There has been so much swindling in the income tax returns in New Orleans that a new assessment has been ordered.

There is large Methodist camp meeting at Round Lake, New York, which last Sunday was attended by 12,000 people.

It is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to feel alarmed at his indifference.

General Hood is visiting at St. Paul, Minnesota. He moves about on crutches, and attracts a good deal of attention.

The widow of General Watkins, who was also the daughter of the late General Rousseau, died last week at St. Paul, Minnesota.

If we may believe the *Imperialist*, Borie's connection with that paper had nothing to do with his departure from the Cabinet.

T. Buchanan Read, the painter, has been a devotee of the brush ever since he learned to paste bills for a strolling company of which he was a member.

In Paris they turn you out a fine old Egyptian mummy in about three days, so much faster are times now than in the days of Ptolemy!

A California reporter describes Anna Dickenson as "ox-eyed." There is some little foundation for the epithet, for Anna certainly has enough of acid in her composition to make an ox.

Wales smashed the carriage of the Viceroy's son, while driving home from the Crystal Palace, tumbled out the Princes and almost killed the coachman.

The announcement is made that the style no longer requires the most fashionable lady to change her toilet more than twice a day, at the most gay and aristocratic resorts.

The trustees of the Northern Iowa University passed, by a vote of eleven to one, a resolution asking the President of the college to resign, but he declined to do so.

The semi-annual review of the commerce of San Francisco shows that 554,000 tonnage has entered that port, of which 279,000 tons were engaged in domestic Pacific coast trade.

There is a disgusting growth of disloyalty in some of the Radical papers. One of them in New York is guilty of finding fault with the President for using naval vessels in his family excursions.

Liberty township, Highland county, Ohio, has a big snake about twelve feet long of the black racer species, which lives on pigs and chickens, and makes himself otherwise disagreeable to the farmers.

A private letter from Knoxville to the editor of the *Banner*, says: "Tom Nelson, for Senator, John Fleming, for Representative, and John Brownlow, for Floater, is our ticket, and it will be elected."

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of one million five hundred and thirty-three dollars to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, being the amount in full due that road for its completion to Promontory Point.

Of Fechter's proposed visit to his country, Charles Dickens says: "I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in America, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will have in my friend."

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.

Corinth in a Stew—How the Pot Boils While Ames Stirs It—A Detective on the War Path—He Gobbles Knaves Into Jail—A Grand Raid—The Women on a Tare—Fearful Acts of Despotism—Wicks.

Occasional Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

CORINTH, July 13, 1869.

There are three ships to which excite for the hour the whole population of this tyrant and war-stricken city. A Government detective has descended upon Government officials in the Revenue Department, and discovering unheard of frauds and speculations, is making arrests and planning seizures and confiscations. This secret agent himself was used yesterday by a woman for $20,000. He had charged her with defrauding the Government, and thus becomes a defendant in a slander suit. It is said that this gray-headed Agent of the Revenue Department is utterly fearless, and, withal, honest. He has the aspect of a firm, bold, vigorously active old gentleman. His name is Stanwood. Men may not like the avocation, but Mr. Stanwood is said to do honor to the position he occupies—a task more difficult than the discovery of villainies perpetrated by the employés of a plundered Government. In a short time you will hear from Corinth that frauds more glaring and robberies more startling have been unearthed than ever made Memphis shudder when the knavery of your local courts was unfolded. Judge Scruggs made your convention shudder when he declared that a man sat upon the bench in Memphis who was a thief and perjured wretch. Corinth, the graveyard of an Empire, will be shocked and the country startled when Mr. Stanwood publishes the result of his investigations.

AN APPEAL TO MAJOR WICKS—IUKA SPRINGS.

This is the most delightful place in the vicinity of Memphis. The hotel and all its appurtenances and appliances is faultless. Not only is the place, its accommodation and health-giving waters attractive, but its balls, its music, and tables, burdened with luxuries, should evoke numberless pleasure-seekers from Memphis, Huntsville, Holly Springs and neighboring villages, cities and States. It is a curious fact, to which newspapers direct attention, that railway managers, while careful of the lives and comfort of passengers, adopt no measures to secure the proper conduct of hotel-keepers. There are not better eating-houses in the South or North than those at Iuka and Corinth, the latter, the Scruggs House, and these two alone, deserve unmixed commendation. Passengers over the Memphis and Charleston road are now and then forced to take their meals at frightful abodes of incompetent cooks and landlords. We do not care to designate these horrible places, but President Wicks should investigate this matter. He taxes his passengers one dollar for each meal, and dumps them down where he chooses. They have no choice, and can only eat and pay. Will he not compel his appointed masters of the culinary department of the Memphis and Charleston railroad to discharge their duties faithfully and well? There will soon be announced another grand ball at Iuka, where Messrs. Aydlett & Sloan have a band of music (at one hundred dollars per month) to furnish endless delights to the lovers of pleasure. There will be three hundred dancers on the floor of their magnificent dancing apartment.

ANOTHER TYRANT'S DEED.

The reign of Radicalism in Tennessee is intolerable mainly because of knaveries practised by its agents; here freedom is a myth, a fable. Under the Stars and Stripes, once emblematic of human liberty—even here, where the armies of the so-called Republic govern at will, there are deeds done that would make a Turcoman blush and cause us to forget enormities practised by a Bomba, a Dionysius or Veres. Some time ago, three or four young men with many little boys of the village of Houston, in this State, gave a rough serenade to certain citizens, notoriously odious. There were no deeds of violence done; no human creature was harmed; pistols were fired, and empty threats possibly made. No harm befel any one, and none was intended. A detective soon appeared in the village, who assumed to be a patient of one Dr. Woodmansee. He did his dirty work faithfully and well, and the five men now confined in a narrow hut in the midst of a shadeless field, with thirty culprits—white and black—filthy and vermin-covered, five young men of Houston. Here, in Corinth, parched with thirst and breathing this fetid atmosphere, surrounded by an armed guard, are these young men, one of whom was in New York when the offended dignitaries of Houston were serenaded. Here these men must lie and swelter and rot in filth and pollution beneath this sky of molten brass, until Judge Chase may deign to read and grant an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The names of the young gentlemen against whom these trivial charges are proferred, so fearfully punished by the tyrant, Ames, are J. M. Woodall, C. Woodall, Jesse Hill, Wm. Taft, Baxter, McFarland, Lee McClendon, W. D. Reed, J. W. Baird, Frank James, M. Gladney and Curt Moffat. These gentlemen have employed Judge J. A. Green, a distinguished attorney of Tupelo, to defend them. I am told that he has applied, both to Judge Hill, of the United States Court, of this District, and to the Chief Justice, for the relief of his clients.

Do not forget that all these enormities are practiced under instructions from Washington, in order that the people may be driven into the support of men whose position and powers may enable them to *grant* most speedy relief. In other words, devilish deeds are done by the devil himself that the devil may be feared and propitiated. If Mississippi would induce Grant to deal leniently with her sons, she should be generous to Grant's brother-in-law. Dent would be governor and United States Senator, and therefore Ames turns the tyrant's thumbscrew.

S. L.

Mussulman Insurrection Feared in India.

Trouble from the Wahabees and other Mussulman sects is anticipated in India. "If the Duke of Argyll," says the *Spectator*, "will give a quiet hint to Colonel Malleson—a person just appointed custodian to the Rajah of Mysors—to see if he can find out what is doing among the Mussulmen of Southern India, he may prevent mischief of a very serious kind. Something is brewing down there which bodes no good. There may be unreasonable panic among the Madrasees, and there is violent party feeling about the new organization of the army; but, nevertheless, there is too much, much too much, smoke visible. It is, we take it, really true that fakirs are preaching treason to the Mussulmen; that they are specially addressing the sepoys; and that the Wahabees are multiplying with astonishing rapidity. We do not like the story from Vellore at all, exaggerated as it may be, nor the peculiarly Mussulman character of the movement. An insurrection in Southern India would be Mussulman, and its centers would be, not Hyderabad, where the reigning family is Shiah, but Mecca and Mysore. There are many very well known to the Indian government of ascertaining if anything serious is stirring, and we have a kind of smell that it is time to use them."

THE ERIE RAILWAY BURNER.

Horrible Affair—A Sleepy Engineer Gets in the Way of an Express Train.

Massacre and Burning the Living and the Dead Follow---A Sad, Sad Story.

From the New York Herald, July 14th.]

The long, dismal and bloody catalogue of disasters that mark the history of the Erie Railroad, is made again to bear another burden of human slaughter in the record of one of the most unmitigated railroad murders the public has had of for some time. A midnight of Wednesday over a dozen human beings were rushed headlong into eternity through the awful living portals of fire, at a place called Mast Hope, twenty-eight miles west of Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad, by the downright carelessness of the engineer in charge of a freight train, against which the mail express from New York, at half-past six in the evening, came in collision. The facts in a few sentences are these: The freight train backed on a switch at Mast Hope depot to get out of the way of the passenger train, but failed to get out fast enough or far enough to avoid being struck by the passenger train, for which the track should have been always kept clear. The engineer of the freight train was, of course, responsible. It is generally stated he was asleep at the time. A terrific collision occurred, three or four cars were burned, and in the laconic dispatch of the Associated Press, furnished by the railroad authorities, "some emigrants in the smoking car, some five or six in number, were burned." Such is the skeleton of this fearful tale, making even in its faintest recital the blood of men run cold who know how to realize ever so vaguely the unpainted horrors of a railroad butchery. The battle field is mercy itself to such a scene. The soldier sinks on the sod with little to indicate the agony of death, but the poor victim of a collision receives no quarter, even after the soul has left the body. With his limbs torn asunder, and perhaps some little spark of tortured vitality still remaining, the fatal stove pours out its contribution to the work of death and destruction, and leaves no vestige of humanity behind save charred and blackened bones. As usual, there was little thought of danger or of what lay in store for them some one hundred miles ahead, on the Erie track, among the large and lively load of passengers that left the long dock in Jersey City, at a quarter past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening. The train was full one, consisting, with locomotive and tender, of a mail and baggage-car, smoking-car, two day and four sleeping coaches, nine cars in all, carrying nearly four hundred passengers. Perhaps not one in all that large number of *voyageurs* recurred at the moment of starting to Cuddy's Hotel, Milltown, the gorge at Elmira or any of the other bloody landmarks thickly strewed along this modern Golgotha. Not one, to all appearances, and least of all the amiable, learned, and ever-genial gentleman, Rev. B. B. Halleck, of No. 329 East Fourteenth street, who, in a few short hours thereafter was transformed from flesh and consciousness into a black and burnt mass of lifeless bones. In the forward part of the smoking car over a score of emigrants seated themselves in the latter part of the evening, after most of those gentlemen who had sleeping berths retired for the night and threw their cigar stumps away. Several of the emigrants indulged themselves in short clay pipes, while others threw themselves into an attitude of sleep, and others kept telling stories to pass a portion of the night away. The stay at Turner's station for supper was no longer than usual. The switch between the tracks at Milton, a place of unhappy reputation, was passed by in safety. The conductor went up and down a few times to see that all was right, from the smoking car to the rear end sleeping coach. The train was speeding on its course at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. With a double track, wide, strong cars, new couplings, a powerful locomotive running at a steady, splendid pace, the passengers felt that there was nothing to apprehend but a broken rail. Little reflection, however, was given to that matter. The sleepers in the rear coaches turned around for a moment, and fell away to slumber again. Every berth was occupied. Governor Walker, of Virginia, and his wife had a state room, both bound for Binghampton. While all were wrapt in sleep, or in light, uneasy slumber, on board the train, the emigrants in the smoking car even ceasing to talk, and the doors openining only at long intervals for the conductor or some restless member of the baggage corps to pass through, and while the train was rushing along with that speed of motion which leave the sensation on the ear of the passenger that the wheels dance with a delirious revolution on the rail, the flickering light of the depot of Mast Hope hove in sight around a long and easy curve and on a heavy grade. The engineer had his practised eye on the alert at this particular point of the road, not that it is in anywise as dangerous as other portions, but with an instinctive dread of that horrible appearance—a freight train—he felt more apprehension on the curve than if he had to cross a shaky trestle bridge one hundred feet high. The second look he cast through the bull's eye window, an instant or two after he entered on the curve, revealed the terrible fact to him that something huge, black and ungainly was almost in his immediate front, and that his train was running with lightning pace upon it. Another moment and the head-light of his locomotive illuminated the rear of the train ahead, while his ear caught the sound of the rattle and jolt of a long, loose freight train. Coolly he whistled down the brakes, while at the same instant a piercing scream went up from those who knew too well what that appalling token meant. The precaution was in vain. The great, heavy, panting locomotive of the passenger train, tearing forward in its course at the speed of over twenty miles an hour, struck the front of the freight train as it shuffled lazily off on an oblique switch toward the depot and, literally tearing up in the air like a mighty flail in his rage, crashed through the foremost iron wall of opposition and then careened over on the track as though bereft of further strength. The tender jumped upon the prostrate engine, the mail express struck against the wreck of iron, the baggage car against the express, the smoking car nearly piled into the fearful ruin, and in less time than it takes to say it the entire mass was in a blaze of fire. The shock was terrific. It reached to the uttermost end of the train in all its intensity, shaking the sleepers to their feet and appalling the stoutest-hearted men that heard it. No hope at this moment for the poor people in the smoking-car. Trucks were knocked from under baggage and express cars, and stood locked in combat, as it were, upon the track. The body of the baggage car lay at one side, the express at the other, a passenger coach on top, while thrown in confusion between them all, tossed, torn and blazing from floor to roof, was the harrowing scene to the fleeing freight, caught in the stern and fiery jaws of death. Jets of fearful flame sprung upward from the wreck, or rushed hissing like steam from an escape-pipe along the track and through the passenger coaches. It was a heart-rending and awfully impressive spectacle to see the living column of red and roaring flame touring through the long coaches and melting away a dozen human forms without a soul under Heaven being capable of stretching forth an arm to the rescue. Death, however, did its chief share of havoc before applying the torch to finish its ghastly work; but horror of horrors! what a fate was that reserved for poor Dr. Halleck. Not a scratch marked him when the collision occurred. He was in the foremost sleeping coach, and was violently pitched forward into the tangled mass of broken wood work, but received no injury. Worse than injury, however, he found himself, in all the strength and sensibility, locked up in the heavy beams that made the floor frames of the dismantled cars. The dreadful fire from beneath flared up suddenly around him. Men with blanched and bewildered faces stood upon the track or rushed frantically to and fro crying: "Is there no help for Dr. Halleck?" The fire shot out with the intensity of a furnace, and triumphantly defied any man to approach and rescue the victims within its grasp. Above the crackling roar the firm and intrepid voice of the Doctor, in the midst of his remediable agony, was heard to call to the men around the scene: "I am not injured, but I cannot escape."

All that could be done by the people of Mast Hope who flocked to the depot to give assistance failed to save the ill-fated Doctor, but it is at least consoling to know he went down to his appalling doom with all the lofty fortitude and resignation of a Christian. But the Doctor was not alone in this calamity. A man named Daniel Baur was jammed and burned to death in a similar manner, and Erastus Wheaton was injured in one of his feet.

At nine o'clock in the morning, after great exertions, six burned bodies were rescued from the ruins of the smoking car, and at noon of yesterday a passenger by the midday train reported thirteen charred bodies lying along the track. There were comparatively few wounded. Flying splinters were rare, and the terrific force and suddenness of the shock left nothing to accept but instant death for those near the point of collision. Some of the train men on the express were hurt, but none killed. Out of one hundred and fifty pieces of baggage only eleven were saved.

WATER-SPOUT.

High Old Freak of the Elements in Middle Tennessee.

From the Nashville Banner, 19th.]

The storm of yesterday afternoon was wild and startling. About three o'clock great clouds ragged and grotesque in their contour and whirled about in all directions, came rolling up from the southwest. Currents and counter currents whirled the vast masses streaked with blue and gray and black, and occasionly their dark surfaces were illuminated by vivid flashes of lightening. A few heavier drops of rain were scattered over the city, and then the gusty puffs of wind wandered vagrantly through the streets, taking up clouds of dust in their course, and playing wild pranks with awnings and signs. Pedestrians rushed hurriedly along the streets with eyes and ears full of dirt, and the scene was certainly dramatic and wild from a sheltered position. At this time the wind in the suburbs was playing still wilder pranks. Twigs were stripped from trees, showers of fresh leaves, a peace offering to the storm, went sailing away in the breeze, and everything light that could be got at by the lungs of the air, was toyed with and hustled about.

Just at this time a singular phenomenon occurred in the Cumberland, opposite the city. A whirl wind, or miniature cyclone, formed just below the suspension bridge, and continued its course with the bend of the river above the waterworks. So powerful was the whirl and so great the suction it developed that a regular waterspout, six or seven feet in hight, was formed, and was swept along the river by the wind.

Just above the upper landing there is a small bathing boat, which is filled with evergreens, as a screen to the bathers as they perform their toilets. At the time when the storm came up, a party of about a dozen were in the water bathing in the river, and had their clothes hung on the evergreens, which formed the side of the boat next to Broad street. Along came the waterspout in its course, whisked the trees from the side, clothes and all, and sent the whole far up into the sky.

Away went the raiment of the bathers, and their hats and caps met the eyes and the spirits of the air crawling in and out of the different articles, and trying all sorts of ways to feel comfortable and at home in them, but without success. Away went the clothes sailing through the air and followed by the anxious gaze of the bathers, until having risen to a considerable elevation in the region of the works, they disappeared from view. The party swam home to the boat, which had been drenched and partially filled with water, and the others to the shore. All called loudly for clothes, and each was eager to secure the services of some one to go for a change of attire. A number of articles of apparel were finally secured, and then there was great swapping among the crowd to get fitted out. The whole crew finally succeeded in getting sufficient covering to evade the law, and then started home. The whole affair partook considerably of the ludicrous, and caused much merriment among those who witnessed this freak of the wind.

This is the first waterspout that has been witnessed in this section of the country, and the rarity of the phenomenon renders it worthy of more than a passing notice. The regularity of its movements in following the course of the river is certainly singular. The suction force or lifting power manifested was very considerable, as we have seen.

ASA PACKER.

Sketch of the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Hon. Asa Packer was born in 1806, in Groton, New London county, Connecticut, and in 1822, with his outfit strapped in a knapsack, removed to Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and apprenticed himself to a carpenter of that village. On arriving at the age of twenty-one, with a scanty savings, he purchased a small lot of land upon the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and settled down as a farmer. In 1833 he removed to the Lehigh Valley, and, as master of his own boat, engaged in the transportation of coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. The managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, attracted by the energy and industry of Asa Packer, secured his services for the corporation at a liberal compensation, and in 1835 Asa and his brother, R. W. Packer, sided by an uncle, established themselves at Mauch Chunk, in the general merchandise business. The cash capital of the firm was only $5000, but in a short time their business became widely extended and embraced not only the ordinary transactions of a country store, but the erection of locks and dams for the canal, the working of coal veins leased from the Lehigh Company, and at last the working of the Hazleton mines, owned by the Packers. The firm shipped coal to New York and Philadelphia, not only by the Lehigh, but also by the Schuylkill river. In 1850, Asa Packer entered on the work of building the Lehigh Valley Railroad, having become the owner of a controlling portion of the stock of a company chartered in 1846, but not a foot of the line of which had been built; in fact only seventeen days of the limit for commencing the road remained when Asa Packer and his associates assumed the control. Only seven miles of road were finished in the first six miles of the road, from Mauch Chunk to Easton, and receive his pay in stock and bonds. This proposition was accepted, and the work, under pressing financial embarrassments, was vigorously pressed to completion, and the entire line was delivered in September, 1855. The success attending upon Packer's exertions to build the Lehigh Valley Railroad laid the foundations of his fortunes as a coal and railroad operator, and he is now worth, it is estimated, between fifteen and twenty million of dollars. In 1865 Packer found at South Bethlehem a scientific school, called the Lehigh University, and endowed it with a tract of land fifty acres in extent and with five hundred thousand dollars in money, and it is believed he intends giving an additional five hundred thousand, making one hundred thousand dollars.

Asa Packer, through his entire career, has been widely known as an earnest, thorough-going, consistent Democrat of the old school. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, his term in that body ending in 1845, and a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for the Thirteenth District from 1853 to 1857. At the Democratic National Convention held in 1868 in New York, he received the entire vote of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the Presidency for fourteen ballots, and was only withdrawn in favor of General W. S. Hancock. The nomination of Judge Packer as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is a becoming compliment to a life spent in honest industry, and to a character of blameless purity and unspotted integrity.

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.

What Satrap Ames Has to Say About Them.

Cincinnati Commercial Special.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—General Ames, commanding the District of Mississippi, and a number of Republican politicians form that state, arrived here yesterday. General Ames was sent for by the President, but arrived too late to see him before he left for Long Branch. General Ames seems to be strongly opposed to the Dent movement in Mississippi. He says there are only two parties in that State, Republican and Democrat—the former composed of loyal men, the latter of rascals. There is not the same issue in the approaching election that there was in Virginia. Both parties are opposed to disfranchisement and the test oaths, and are in favor, simply, of universal amnesty and universal suffrage and the only question with the voters is, whether the offices in the gift of the State shall be filled by Republicans or men who were formerly rebels.

General Ames thinks the Dent movement dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the State. The men who propose to support him are the former rebels. They will put one of their own number on the ticket with him, as a Lieutenant, and if they succeed, they will send Dent to the United States Senate, and thus secure the control of the State organization for themselves.

He says, further, that the Republicans will hold their convention in about two months hence and will nominate a State Republican ticket.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE HORRORS.

A Squad of Disguised Cut-Throats Murder Four Colored Men in Wilson County.

From the Nashville Press and Times, 19th.]

A most foul deed of blood, we are informed, was perpetrated out in Wilson county on Saturday evening. We will just state the simple representation of facts as they were told us by a colored man who witnessed the deed, and is now in town a refugee from the house of his employer, near Gladesville, in the above county. Henry Helm, our informant, arrived here about twelve o'clock yesterday evening, and immediately repaired to the Capitol to tell his story there. He was employed on the farm of Wash Bishop, who has but another hand in his service. On Saturday evening about dark, he in company with four other colored men, named respectively John Bradley, Tom Douglass, John Houston and Billy Sanders, were on Hugh Thornton's place, not far from where he works, when four disguised men on horseback rode up to them and immediately commenced firing with their pistols. In less than five minutes the four men just named were laid out cold and stiff, each of them being, as Helm briefly expressed it, well shot through the body. They then proceeded to where one Allen, a colored man, and his wife were living, and taking out the woman, gave her a sound threshing. Leaving a caution with her and the old man to behave themselves in future, they departed. Helm was almost frightened to death, and could not well make up his mind what to do. At four yesterday morning he concluded to leave that country; so he started out to travel to Nashville, a distance of twenty-six miles. Helm was threshed himself a week or two ago by one of the same party who did the shooting on Saturday evening. The gentleman who uses the cowhide is commonly called the whipping-master in those parts. He keeps the colored folks in mortal terror. Helm gives the names of the shooting characters as follows: Joe Murray, Dick Murray, John Thornton and Daniel Channel, all poor working devils, who earn their bread by their day's labor. They all work round the farms of Messrs. Rice, Fountain, Hooker, and Headspear.

The White House—Illegal Exclusiveness.

Correspondence New York World.]

This morning two ladies, who had until recently been employed in the currency bureau of the Treasury Department, called at the department to inquire if work would soon be resumed, and, being answered in the negative, started for a stroll through the grounds south of and attached to the Executive Mansion. To their surprise they were met at the gate, and confronted with the information that the "grounds were no longer open to the public." What! Hereafter they were closed for the exclusive use of the President's household." Of course the ladies retired; but the inquiry naturally suggests itself, why should the attractive public grounds south of the White House be closed to the public, while one of the lawns immediately in front of the mansion, right under the windows of the War Department and in full view of all visitors to the Executive, is accepted exclusively as a pasturage for a Hambletonian colt, recently purchased by the President?

A Chinese Prodigal.

The China papers report a curious and touching scene which lately occurred in the Shanghae mixed courts. A dissolute prodigal, having a chain around his neck, which, however, was fast, was brought up by his father. The parent, a very respectable looking man, declared he could make nothing of the prosecution. He had tried all means to cure him of his propensity for smoking opium, but without effect. If he gave him money it went in opium; clothes were at once pawned to satisfy his craving. Latterly he had been chained up in a house to see what effect that would have, but his appearances on that occasion were horrible, he had broke out, and had been picked up by a policeman. In fact, the father declared that he would be glad if the court would take him in hand and give him a severe punishment. The father was prepared to give his son over to the officers of the law. If after one month he was still incorrigible, Chinese law would permit decapitation on the consent of the father.

Fatal Affray in DeKalb County.

Dock Jones, a very quiet and peaceable citizen, was killed near Sparta Tuesday night, by his brother-in-law, Denton Cantrell, of DeKalb county. Cantrell shot him with fifteen buck shot, without a word, or any previous difficulty, and died he soon after. Dock Jones was dead. Cantrell cut his brother a few weeks ago, near Smithville, so badly that his life is despaired of. Such a desperado ought to be brought to justice. He was drunk when he committed both deeds.—*Nashville Banner, 19th.*

Mrs. Miles Lee Kerby (a near relative of Gens. E. K. Smith and Kirby Smith) died at Charleston, S. C., on the 5th instant.

A GREAT DAYS WORK.

Change of Gauge Completed on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—Three Hundred and Eight Miles of Track Changed in Sixteen Hours—Not a Train Missed.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 19th.]

FRANKLIN, MISSOURI,
Sunday, July 18, 1869—8 o'clock, p.m.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

The delay in getting the last wide-gauge train to St. Louis was not so great as I apprehended at midnight last night, when I sent my message to you. The last train in the wide gauge reached the St. Louis shops at 10:30 a.m. to-day. Our men began work west of Tipton (162 miles west of St. Louis) at four o'clock a.m., and at Kirkwood at ten a.m., *and to-night the entire track from St. Louis to Leavenworth, 308 miles, is narrow gauge.*

The men worked as men never worked before, each division to excel the other, and each section the other.

I left St. Louis on an engine at 11:15 a.m., and shall go on to Hermann to-night, and go through to-morrow and personally see that the whole road is "O. K." before I start the regular through trains. The Washington accommodation train will arrive in St. Louis to-morrow, and the through mail will leave St. Louis and Leavenworth on Monday morning, two days sooner than I advertised it would. The rain of last night cooled the air, and we have had as glorious a day to work in as could be desired. H. C. MOORE.

By the above it will be seen that the greatest day's work ever recorded in the annals of railroad enterprise was accomplished yesterday. The fact is almost appalling in its magnitude. At first it was thought that four days would be required, then three days. But the reality has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The gauge of three hundred and eight miles of track, from St. Louis to Leavenworth, has been changed from five feet six inches to four feet nine inches, in *only sixteen hours.*

Truly this great work reflects the most brilliant credit upon all concerned, especially upon Colonel Moore, who directed it, and whose forethought, months ago, provided the means. The laborers also, should receive the thanks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, who will, undoubtedly appreciate the services of their faithful and energetic workmen.

Chinamen as Laborers.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

The value of Chinamen as laborers has been underrated in this country. I have seen them in all parts of California, engaged in a great variety of occupations—as agriculturists, cooks, mechanics, miners, etc.; on the Pacific railroad, in situations affording ample comparison with Europeans; also, on the Pacific mail steamers between San Francisco and Hong Kong, where they form entire crews, discharging the duties of boatswains, assistant engineer, etc., with entire acceptance; and I have seen them in competition with Japanese, on Japanese soil. In the position of "shroff," "comprador," or accountants, they are not excelled. Enter any of the English or American houses in China, Japan and Manilla on this point, if any exist, will be removed at once. Or you need not go further than the splendid building of the Bank of California, in San Francisco. When ever you can find a pile of Itzibocs or Mexican dollars, there you may expect to see a disciple of Confucius, with eagle-eye and close-shaven head, discharging his duties not only with fidelity, but with surprising dexterity and precision. Aided by a mathematical machine (a frame with wires and sliding balls) their accuracy in computation is almost unerring. Whatever your former estimate as to capacity or moral qualities, prejudices must surely force you to respect, at least so far as concerns the better classes. This last qualifying clause, you may properly remark, is well added, for no people on earth manifest class distinctions more plainly than the Chinese. Anywhere among a promiscuous company, (and nowhere more readily than among the so-called coolie passengers of a Pacific mail steamer) the differences of caste are boldly marked in feature, hair, complexion, habits, deportment etc. But whatever their failings or deficiencies, they may be relied on to possess the essential requisite, capacity for hard labor.

I volunteer these remarks because you have reason for a certain degree of distrust in accepting the testimony of California newspapers touching this entire subject. They must speak guardedly in deference to a sentiment entertained by a large class of population there hostile to the introduction of Chinese labor because of its cheapness—a sentiment so rampant that, were it not for the resolute attitude of the "better and order" citizens, I think this might have been horrified by tidings of a widely-concerted conspiracy and attempted general massacre on the Pacific coast.

Though Chinamen for the most part carry with them the pale, sallow complexion common to Asiatics, and look comparatively frail, experience on the Pacific Railroad and elsewhere has proven that a given number of this sort of laborers matched with an equal number of Celts and set to work, will quite as likely to come out first on the opposite side of a sandbank or bed of rock. That is what tells the story.

New York, July 14. W. H. H.

Death of a Prominent British Politician.

A London telegram announces the death, on Tuesday, of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (Lord Taunton), who has been for many years prominent in British politics. He was born near Chelmsford, in Essex, in 1798, and was educated at Oxford. He entered public life when quite a young man, and achieved honors at once. When but thirty-four years of age he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards he successively filled the positions of Master of the Mint, Vice President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary for Ireland. In 1852 he was President of the Board of Trade, and from 1855 to 1858 Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was a member of Parliament from 1830 to 1859 for Taunton. In the latter year he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Taunton. During his long and distinguished career the deceased statesman acted with the Liberal party. He visited the United States in 1826, in company with Mr. Stanley, now Earl of Derby, to study the operations of republican institutions, the result of which was to confirm his opposition, to the sentiment of which he often refused and travelling companion afterwards became the leading exponent. The father of Lord Taunton was a Frenchman by birth, and a wealthy London banker; his mother was a daughter of Sir Francis Baring, and from both of his parents he inherited a large fortune. He married in 1840 his cousin, a daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, who died in 1860, and secondly, in 1862, a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.—*New York World, 15th.*

A Chinese Prodigal.

The China papers report a curious and touching scene which lately occurred in the Shanghae mixed courts. A dissolute prodigal, having a chain around his neck, which, however, was fast, was brought up by his father. The parent, a very respectable looking man, declared he could make nothing of the prosecution. He had tried all means to cure him of his propensity for smoking opium, but without effect. If he gave him money it went in opium; clothes were at once pawned to satisfy his craving. Latterly he had been chained up in a house to see what effect that would have, but his appearances on that occasion were horrible, he had broke out, and had been picked up by a policeman. In fact, the father declared that he would be glad if the court would take him in hand and give him a severe punishment. The father was prepared to give his son over to the officers of the law. If after one month he was still incorrigible, Chinese law would permit decapitation on the consent of the father.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

REMDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters to another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 29, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence through my body, and was astonished for the time to some round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now fleshier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin diseases, they may see this and be benefited thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

CORNER FLOYD AND MARKET STREETS, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I have used your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry and Tar, and find it to be the best cough medicine I have had for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILLIS.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April 17, 1868.

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: It is my great pleasure to furnish additional testimonials in favor of your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry. By using one or two bottles of this truly valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and by using a few bottles more I am confident I shall have had for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILLIS.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April 17, 1868.

Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Willis, and she has been suffering with inflammation of the lungs, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FLOATER.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette county, is the regular nominee of the Union of July 4th, for Floater, on the basis of Universal Suffrage, Reduced Taxes, no appropriations or "Jobs," and in opposition to militia in time of peace, on which issues we are authorized to submit his claims to the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties.

jy17

In compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Floater in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton.

D. C. SLAUGHTER.

BOARD.

BOARD; also, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at 50 Madison street.

WANTS.

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the blending or foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address,

E. HARTLAND,
Box 3,158, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.

jy17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A superb harness and saddle Bay Mare.

W. A. WHEATLEY,
Bethel Block.

FOR SALE—A fine young saddle and harness horse. Has all the gaits, and is fast. Price, $150. Apply to-day at Maddox' Stable, Exchange, between Main and Front.

jy18

LOST.

LOST—On the morning of the 20th, a large St. Bernard dog, color black, with white on the face and feet; answers to the name of "Bruno." A liberal reward will be paid for his return.

GEORGE M. GREELY, Register,
Bethel Block, Second and Union streets.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 1st of August, or 9th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.

W. A. WHEATLEY,
Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT—One story frame house, in good repair, on Lauderdale street, between south line of Jefferson and north line of Adams street, for rent. Apply to R. P. Anderson at 42 Madison street, for terms.

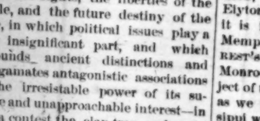
jy14

FOR RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Park, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Apply to R. B. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & T. office, 16 Madison street.

jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.

jy14



WEDNESDAY, : : : : JULY 21, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

WITT C. SENTER.

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

H. TOWNSEND,
SAM C. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,

H. R. SHERROD,
Of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

THE contest now going on in Tennessee for Governor and members of the Legislature rises high above all former struggles. Ordinarily, professional politicians may be determined in their course by prejudices of party and motives of personal ambition; but the mass of the people are animated in this momentous contest by no other consideration than a patriotic concern for the peace, tranquillity and prosperity of the State. The old catch-words and issues of party engage but little concern. The present canvass is in no just sense a contest of parties for political power and patronage. It involves infinitely graver and more essential issues, and its results will accomplish a far more important revolution than a mere change of men. Hence the earnestness of thought, the depth of passion, and the pervading unity of interest which distinguish this canvass. In a mere party struggle it is logical and proper to appeal to the interest and passion of party. But, in a contest which involves the rights, the liberties of the people, and the future destiny of the State, in which political issues play a very insignificant part, and which confounds ancient distinctions and amalgamates antagonistic associations by the irresistable power of its supreme and unapproachable interest—in such a contest the clap-trap and sophistries of an ordinary canvass are altogether irrelevent and out of place. The people spurn any appeal to senseless prejudices, and reject any argument which is not addressed to their consciences and their judgment. The public mind is in too serious a temper for contemptible trifling. The people care little for any past thing which does not bear immediately upon present issues. One stern tyrannic thought bends all their energies to its purpose. How to reconcile an estranged people, how to extinguish the mad passions born in civil war, and to place the State of Tennessee in the path to greatness, prosperity, and happiness, is the single question that now presses with overpowering weight upon the people. Until the State is delivered from the peril which overshadows it, there can be no thought or controversy about the less vital issues of party. All patriotic minds are engaged in working out the problem; all true hearts are intent on the destruction of despotism in Tennessee, and the inauguration of a new era. With the masses of the people, the single inquiry is, how shall we act so as most certainly to secure quietude and liberty? Fortunately, events begin to indicate the course which every patriot in Tennessee should pursue with so much clearness and revelation that there can be no excuse for mistake of duty. The defeat of fanaticism is the grand aim of every patriot. To accomplish this great object it is in the first place essential to secure a Conservative Legislature, composed of our best men, pledged to the support of peace and universal suffrage. The next question is, to whom shall we give our support as a candidate for Governor? We have thought seriously and profoundly on this subject. We have carefully watched the course of the two aspirants for the last few weeks. We heard the discussion between them in this city on Saturday last, and we have no hesitancy in giving our preference to D. W. C. SENTER; consequently we place his name at our mast-head this morning as a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of universal suffrage. The support of Governor SENTER may be relied upon to the feelings of many; we should most cheerfully offer past prejudices as a sacrifice for the safety of the State and the happiness of the people. Governor SENTER has risen with the occasion, and lifted himself above old prejudices and assumed a position which does him honor. He has raised high the banner of Peace and Universal Suffrage. He is manfully warring upon despotism, and fiercely pleading for the rights of disfranchised people. His earnest, devoted, fearless patriotism and patriotic services in the field and in the canvass have won our admiration and our affection. He has deserved old friendships and associations—nobly discarded all personal considerations, and espoused the cause of the State, which he believed to be encompassed by serious danger. For his manly and elevated stand the people of the State owe him gratitude, and recognition of more than common regard. We are proud to thank him for his auspicious labors for peace, enfranchisement and universal suffrage, and to welcome him as a champion, who, in the hour of peril, forgot party, and was faithful when the timid shrunk and the brave stood still. In the election of SENTER to the office of Governor of Tennessee, the Conservative Legislature would have an efficient coadjutor. His election will revive confidence and save the State from ruin. It will give peace, and restore industry and commerce, and bless the State with abundance and contentment. Elect General W. B. STOKES Governor, and Tennessee, with all her great natural resources, will be in a pitiable condition; for he will substitute the law of hate for the law of love; incite a bitter animosity of neighbor with neighbor, kindred with kindred, race with race. His tongue is venomous with words of hate; his acts and thoughts issue from a heart on flame of hateful fire. He opposes enfranchisement and universal suffrage, and is consequently opposed to peace and to the prosperity of the State. Elect such a man with such passions, and the industry of the State will be without discipline or order, enterprise crippled, hope depressed, and our social and political condition unsettled, and ruin and anarchy will inevitably follow. But thanks to that good genius which directed Virginia out of the long, dark night of despair, STOKES will never be elected Governor. SENTER's majority in the State cannot be less than thirty thousand.

A RABID Radical cotemporary, having in view the HAYNES tragedy, says:

Can you name a Southern soldier or officer who has been murdered in the North since the war? We defy any man to do this; and yet there are two Southern men in the North for every Northern man in the South. But if such assassinations were lightly suggested, and when committed, applauded by the Northern press, and the victim malignantly misrepresented, might we not expect to harvest a crop of assassinations as bloody as that of the South? Has assassination become the boast of chivalry?

The Southern soldiers who went North after the surrender demean themselves as gentlemen, and have neither broken the laws nor rendered themselves obnoxious to the communities in which they reside. Had they sought by obtaining control of the local governments, to inaugurate a reign of terror, plunder without stint, and persecute whoever did not endorse their scoundrelism, violence and bloodshed would have frequently resulted, as a natural consequence. Men's natures are about the same, the world over. Their passions are no more under control North than South; and too many individuals, smarting under real or supposed wrongs, choose to become their own judge, jury and executioner. Men in the South who stir up bad blood run the same risk encountered elsewhere. Every deed of blood in the South finds its fellow in the North. A single issue of a Northern journal frequently contains recitals of half a dozen tragedies committed on "loyal" soil, the results either of passion or cupidity. But it suits the purposes of Radicalism to invest every tragic affair in the South with a political significance. The object is to make sentiment in the North. The scheme will no longer win. The country fully understands our carpet-baggers and scalawags, and the motives prompting them. It is their death struggle. A year hence, even the negroes, who have been their trusty followers, will shun them as the plague. Every dog has his day. They have had their's.

WE give in another column the proceedings of a recent meeting in Aberdeen, Mississippi, in reference to the Elyton and Aberdeen railroad, which it is intended to connect with the Memphis and Selma (General FORREST's) road, either in Lowndes or Monroe county, Mississippi. The object of the Elyton road to Aberdeen is, as we are informed, to supply Mississippi with cheap coal and iron, and indirectly to benefit Memphis. The great mineral regions of Alabama are, as it were, at our very doors, and yet we go to Pennsylvania for those minerals which exist in unbounded quantities in the hills of Alabama. These are mines of wealth which at no distant day will enrich those who have the sagacity and energy to improve and develop them. The spirit manifested at Aberdeen is indicative of the feeling of the prairie region of Mississippi in regard to a connection with the mineral region of Alabama.

IT is only two weeks from to-morrow until the election. The Registrar will close his office several days before the election. There is only about one week for registration. Avail yourselves of the time to secure your certificates. The Radicals—STOKES' men—are all registered. There are yet a thousand SENTER men in Shelby county who have not registered. It is time that they had prepared themselves to vote for SENTER, CUBBINS, TOWNSEND, JONES and SHERROD.

DON'T delay in registering—to put it off may crowd you out on the last day. Register now!—promptly and you *will* be ready for the grand struggle in which the honor and prosperity and your own rights and dignity as citizens, are the prizes to be fought for.

THE man who can register and won't register, is like a soldier who goes into battle, rams down the powder and slips the ball into his pocket.

UNLESS you are registered you cannot vote.

A young man at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, attempted to injure a young lady's character by sending a note, last Monday, with an inclosure of indecent publications, to another young lady, and signing the name of the former as agent for their sale. The lady who received the package advised her father; he engaged a police officer. A decoy letter was mailed, and the young rascal was arrested last Wednesday.

Only two suicides were attempted in Chicago on Friday. One was that of a jealous wife, the other of a seduced and deserted girl. In both cases poison was taken, but emetics and stomach-pumps prevented fatal results.

A Leavenworth editor in search of sensations, says: "What we want for this column is personalities, as mean as possible. Expense of libel suits to be defrayed by the writer—funeral expenses by us."

The testimony in the Yerger case closed [illegible] Monday. The argument was submitted Monday.

THE GATHERING STORM.

Grant's Impudence Denounced—The Reaction Against Radicalism in the South.

Dangers of the Rebellious Party Pointed Out—Grant's Deeds Worse Than Lincoln's Words—Wendell Phillips Against Grant—Radicals Seeing the Hand Writing on the Wall.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Standard.

In the States lately reconstructed—the Republican party will, I fear, soon be a defeated one.

* * * *

There are not wanting considerate men who fear that the President rather desires than otherwise a repetition of the Virginia affair. Arguing from past evidences of a desire to run the Executive patronage and influence into a personal mold, it is not a wide or unfair stretch of probability to believe that General Grant cares most for such reconstruction that will bring position to such adherents and retainers of his own—as like the Dent family—may have aspirations. These adjuncts to the Presidency are worse than the Toddsville Dents like the Dent family—may were during Mr. Lincoln's term. Most of them remained where they belonged, within the rebel lines. Unfortunately we cannot get rid of the others "thusly," at this time. Senator Wilson is credited with saying, in reference to that member of the family whose business it is to carry cards at the White House, "Oh! It's no use to notice him, he's only a Dent." Many Dents, however, weaken the material, and if reconstruction is to be so manipulated that a Sharpe can creep into the Senate from Virginia, and a Dent can thrust himself into the Governorship of Mississippi, why, it is just as well for the country to understand it.

* * * *

But, after all, what I desire to call the attention of the Republican party to, is that they are in imminent danger of losing the negro vote of the South. Had there been statesmanship in the land sufficient to have broken up the land-holding oligarchy, by dividing their estates, the Radical party would at this time have commanded one-half or at least a third of the Southern white votes, as well as the whole of the negro vote.

We never got many white votes—what we had we shall lose for a time. The negroes have stood faithfully, though neither land or protection have been granted them, and they have almost literally been at the mercy of their and our enemies for the bread they have eaten. When the Fifteenth Amendment is ratified, the Republican party as such will lose its hold on the colored man. Since the party in Congress, and now in the White House, seems to have exerted itself far more to place in local supremacy, the rebel politicians who have been shrewd enough "to accept the situation"—or in other words, submit until they could strike once more—than to build up the struggling and suffering loyalists, it follows that they will ultimately fall away. Southern defenders of slavery have always declared that capital must and will control labor. We have left them in a position to try it effectually.

* * * *

There is another reason why the Republican party should fear the loss of the Southern States. It is the advent into their citizenship of the Southern boys—at least those who were so during the war. It is not overstating the fact to declare that these young voters—numerous enough to be dangerous—are worse rebels than those who were defeated by our armies. The women of the South, most malicious, malignant and traitorous in feeling—beyond even that of the bitterest men—have had control of these young men. We shall feel them yet. We have done nothing to offset them, but on the contrary have all through the reconstruction struggles, left their fathers, brothers and relatives in power, and seem, even now, most delighted when they succeed in retaining it.

* * * *

The Republican party, however, Esau like, seems anxious to sell its birth-right for a mess of pottage. The Administration seems without wisdom. Unless we except Boutwell, none of the Cabinet grasp the situation. Sometimes I doubt if they can. Hoar is a man of crochets, too self-opinionated to be teachable. Rawlins is good, means to be Radical, but believed in his chief too closely to discount his own life and thought. Robeson no one knows much about. Cresswell cares more for the building up of himself in Maryland, and for the destruction of the real Radicals there, who are led by Judge Bond, than for aught else. Cox betrayed Radicalism long since. All he is after is the reversion of John Sherman's seat in the Senate. As for Fish, he is not of us, and never was. A respectable silver-gray Whig, he belongs to another strata. It is unfortunate that Glover Boutwell is not only a man of ability, with a clear knowledge of affairs, but possesses definite ideas, guided by a strong and masterful will, when he chooses to exercise the same. ASMODEUS.

A HOWL FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

* * * Under this do nothing policy—this no policy, in fact, Virginia is given into the hands of the Democracy. And if we may trust the current news, the Texas and Mississippi are to follow in the same path. We begin to lose what little faith we had in Grant. Four months of office, and no decrease of political assassination in the South—four months of office, and State after State lapsing into the hands of Secessionists—four months of office, and no signs yet of any plan or policy to carry the nation through this critical hour. It is idle to say that the Administration had properly used its influence. Virginia could not have been kept in the Republican party.

There are no bigoted partisan. But every sane man sees the eminent fitness, indeed necessity, of keeping the helm in the hands of that idea which conquered in the rebellion. That idea is represented more or less truly by the Republican party, and by no other organization. Still, while the Chief Justice plots to bring rebels into power, this shiftless and incapable Administration allows State after State to slip out of its hands.

It time some one should sound a note of warning. We gave Johnson six months' trial, and are willing to wait as long for Grant. We mean, therefore, to express now only our serious fears, not our settled distrust.

When Grant, so absurdly, and without consultation, flung an Administration at the country, we trembled at such proof of his unfitness for his great place. And every hour's experience with that Administration has increased our fears. There are able men in that Cabinet; men fully equal to the special duties of the places assigned them. But we utter only the unanimous judgment of men of all parties when we say that, as a Cabinet, as a unit, it is the weakest Cabinet the nation has ever seen. There are not more than two men in it of any political significance or of any national repute. There is only one man in it able to counsel his chief on the great issues, and he shows no willingness to assume that responsibility. A Cabinet should represent the party; it should be able to carry on the Departments—to counsel the President on general questions. This Cabinet is well enough fitted to carry on the Departments. But it neither represents the party, nor can it give that counsel which Grant needs more than any of his predecessors. Allow this let-alone policy to continue, and the rebels will take the country in 1875, and will practically rule it much sooner. What we demand of the thoughtless and timid men who inside of a mere camp captain our President is that they save us from the consequences of their cowardice by surrounding him with men who comprehend the hour and are brave enough to meet it. God has all the physical courage that the campaign of 1865 needed. He has shown himself too weak and irresolute to conduct the Virginia campaign of 1869. A soldier's advice to the soldier-General Grant is, be one thing. Hitherto President Grant has given no evidence of possessing it. "In the camp

TELEGRAPH.

LATEST DISPATCHES

NEW YORK.

Accident to Professor Morse—Hostilities Practically at an End in Cuba—Capture of Cuban Filibusters in Hoboken.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Private letters from well informed sources in Cuba reiterate the statement that hostilities are practically at an end for the present, owing to the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever in Havana.

A letter in the *Tribune*, dated 13th, says a story has reached here from Sagua La Shia, that some eight hundred men, coming from Charleston, had landed there, well armed, and Vallaniel had united his forces with them. It is also stated that after this the insurgent troops were attacked by Lesca, but his men were badly beaten, and the losses of the latter were very heavy.

A mutiny broke out on board the great iron ship Victoria. The marines complained of hard treatment, and consequently raised a great storm; but the complaining party proved to be weak, and ten of the ring-leaders were accordingly convicted and shot.

After consultation with Marshal Barlow in relation to Cuban prisoners now in Fort Lafayette district, attorney Pierrepont visited the fort and will consult the Secretary of State, who is now here, as to what disposal is to be made of them. They will probably be discharged upon giving evidence of refraining from future violation of the neutrality laws.

A special dispatch from Queenstown announces the arrival of the Harvard crew in the city of Paris, after a pleasant passage. All well.

The suit of Colonel John O'Mahony against August Belmont and others, for the possession of $20,000 in gold, belonging to Fenians, came up again today in the Supreme Court special term, before Judge McCunn. The court finally made an order directing the payment of the money to Thomas J. Barr, who had been appointed Receiver, and a check was drawn for the amount. Further proceedings adjourned to the 27th instant.

Emanuel Knight and Messrs. Watts and Mair, indicted for usury, plead guilty to-day before Judge Cardozo.

Mail advices from England give the details of the loss of the British ship Blue Jacket, burned at sea in March last, while on the way from New Zealand to England. Out of sixty-nine persons on board only eight are known to be saved.

Professor Morse, the distinguished telegrapher, sustained a compound fracture of the leg by a fall at his residence, near Poughkeepsie, Saturday evening.

Three gangs of river thieves were arrested last night, and a large amount of stolen property recovered.

The telegram reports that Marshal Barlow with a large force of marines, made a raid on the Cuban rendezvous at Hoboken, last night, and captured forty-eight filibusters, and sent them to Fort Lafayette. He then telegraphed the fact to the Spanish Minister and President Grant.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Black Rapidly Recovering from His Injuries—More Illicit Distilling—Fractional Currency—A Murderess Declared "Not Guilty."

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 20.—Captain Shirly who recently visited Judge J. C. Black, at York, Pennsylvania, says the latter is rapidly recovering from his recent injuries by a railroad accident near Louisville.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received information of eight illicit distilleries in Wakro county. There are twenty-five or thirty more distilleries in that section. The Collector says the liquor is consumed in the vicinity of the distilleries.

The Treasurer has issued five thousand dollars worth of new ten cents and eighteen hundred dollars worth of new fifteen cents fractional currency. The new twenty-five and fifty cents will not probably be issued before the first of August.

The trial of Mollie Gaines (colored) for the murder of James C. Ingle (white), watchman in the Interior Department, in March last, terminated to-day. According to her own story she had been on terms of improper intimacy with the deceased, with the prospect of becoming a mother. She had threatened him and a lady whom he had invited to go to the inauguration reception. Mollie was subsequently interrogated by him, when she repeated the threat, whereupon he drew a pistol and placed it to her head, but could not discharge it. The accused had asked him for money, in view of the anticipated offspring, when he repulsed her. A short time after this scene she took advantage of his laying on a lounge at a boarding house in which she was a servant, and killed him with an axe or a hatchet. The counsel for defense set up a plea of insanity, and numerous witnesses were examined on this point. The father of the prisoner showed that from the time of her great grand parents to the present period, insanity had been a ruling affection of the family. The jury after an absence of two minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. Six jurors were white, the other six colored.

This is the first murder trial in the District of Columbia, in which the latter race has served as jurors.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Important Railroad Arrangement.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Colonel C. G. Hammond has been appointed Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He accepted the position upon the condition that the differences with the Central Pacific Railroad be compromised, so as to admit the good services to the public with fair rights. The companies agreed to carry freights to New York at five cents per pound, greenbacks. Also, to arrange for emigrant trains at fare from New York of fifty dollars, and from Chicago thirty-eight dollars.

A number of leading citizens have organized a society for the protection of the Chinese from abuse by lawless white men and boys.

BOSTON.

Alcoholic Mineral Water in Newspool.

BOSTON, July 20.—Mr. E. Turpin, a gentleman who did great service in the peace jubilee, has issued a card to all the musical societies and give clubs throughout the United State, asking them to send delegates to a congress to be held at Boston, on the 22d of September. The object of which will be to effect a national organization.

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of ROBERT F. LAGRANGE, of Lagrange, county of Fayette, State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES T. CANNON, of Raleigh, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE M. CLIVE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE M. LACKEY, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. H. KELLOGG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT A. COLEMAN, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, ::::: JULY 21, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily Avalanche is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Ladesb Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abrord may know where to look for the Avalanche.

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

Having been fully empowered to register the voters of Shelby county, I will open office for that purpose at Germantown, Friday, July 16.
Collierville, Saturday, July 17.
Fisherville, Monday, July 19.
Shelby Depot, Tuesday, July 20.
Mudville, Wednesday, July 21.
Bolton's Store, Thursday, July 22.
W. C. Ward's Friday, July 23.
Cuba, Saturday, July 24.
Giles' Shop, Thursday, July 29.
For one day only at each place.
All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, League, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.
JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

A Confidence Trick.—A negro from the country, who was the lucky possessor of forty dollars in gold, had the confidence game played on him very successfully yesterday morning by an individual named McLeman, by the patent lock game. The darkey, suspecting he had been swindled, gave information to the police, and detective McCune was detailed to take charge of the case. He went to work, and soon succeeded in arresting an individual named McLeman on suspicion of being the confidence man. On searching him, a portion of the gold was found in his possession. McLeman was committed for trial after an examination yesterday afternoon before Justice Foley.

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

The Murder at the Levee.—Peter Staples, Andrew Jackson and Scott Jordan, all members of the Mackerel brigade, were brought before Justice Foley charged with the murder of Jack Holt on the levee on Monday morning, the particulars of which were fully published in the Avalanche of yesterday. After hearing the evidence in the case, all were committed to jail without bail to await their trial at the present term of the criminal court. This was one of the most cold-blooded and diabolical murders ever perpetrated in the city of Memphis.

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Business Personal.—Major Jo. Vaulx, jr., formerly of Nashville but now connected with the extensive establishment of Griffen, Henderson & Co., importers and jobbers of dry goods, notions, hosiery and furnishing goods, New York, is in the city on a business visit. Major Vaulx is a gentleman widely and most favorably known throughout the Southwest, and the house he represents is one of the most responsible in New York.

Greatest bargains of the season. Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents, to be closed out at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

We would call the attention of capitalists to the sale of the St. Peter's School lot on Wellington street, opposite the residence of E. M. Apperson, Esq., on Tuesday, 27th instant. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable residence lots in the city; fronting 150 feet with a depth of nearly 400 feet. Sale to take place on the premises at ten and a half o'clock a.m. 3t

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

Lost—$10 Reward.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., on Poplar street, between Steinmeyer's and Fourth street, or in street car No. 16 on the same street, one gold ring, with large chrysolite moss agate setting. The finder will be rewarded as above by returning same to
JOHN NORTON, J. P.,
2t No. 42 Union street.

To Country Merchants.—We call especial attention of country merchants to the large trade sale of dry goods, etc., at auction on Thursday, July 22d, at ten o'clock, by Messrs. Gottlieb & Ezekiel, corner Second and Adams streets. Their advertisement appears in another column.

A Gambling Negro.—A negro named William Atkinson was arrested yesterday, by Detective Connell, for having a number of devices for gambling purposes in his possession. He was lodged in the station-house, and will appear before the Recorder this morning.

Personal.—T. W. Johnston, Esq., Assistant Cashire of the First National Bank, left the city yesterday for Cincinnati, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late Mr. C. P. Norris.

Elegant Java and Rio Coffee; a fine stock of teas, at the cheapest house in the city, corner of Jefferson and Third.
J. Musso, Jr.

THE BAR.

Remarks of Judge R. H. Heath to the Criminal Court on the Death of

An event occurred, if your Honor please, during the recent sittings of your Honor's Court of Chancery, which attracted the attention of the Bar, challenged its sympathy, and resulted in a meeting of its members, and the passage of certain resolutions by them. That event was the death of our brother, William G. Thompson. Certain gentlemen were appointed to present these resolutions to the different courts of the city for their action, and among them the individual now addressing you was intrusted with their presentation to this Court. I have waited, if your Honor please, until this time, in the hope and expectation that some gentleman better accredited to the public than myself, would inaugurate these proceedings in some one of the other courts in the city, that I might follow, rather than seem to lead. In this hope and expectation I have failed. No one has seen fit to do so, and I am here to-day to announce to your honor, publicly, and in your judicial character, what you have long known, privately and individually, the death of Mr. Thompson, and to present the resolutions of the of the Memphis Bar, passed on the melancholy occasion. I present them, sir, with more mingled emotions of pleasure and pain than I recollect ever to have affected me on any occasion; emotions of pleasure at the high order of testimonials given by all to his learning, ability and character; emotions of pain at the loss we have all sustained in the death of such a man, at such a time, and under such circumstances; and it is somewhat difficult to decide which emotions prevail.

It is now more than three years since I came to the city of Memphis. The city was then, as supposed, commencing a new era of prosperity and success. The breath of old success was upon her, and around her, and it was supposed her course was, in the future, onward and upward. The beauty of the Bluff City, situated on the waters of the vast valley, was magnificent. Her bar was adorned by the distinguished lawyers of the State who made her ground classic to the profession; and the apparent future prosperity of the city gladdened the hearts of all. Since that period, however, all is sadly changed, and though you have the same admirable bluff and backgrounds, the same magnificent river at its base, wafting the commerce of a world to its markets, the same hazy shore in the distant Arkansas, and the same beautiful blue sky bending over all as if to kiss them, still the material prosperity of your city has been sadly checked, its progress retarded, and in addition thereto many of the best men of our profession are no longer with us. Where is the erudite Nooe? the accomplished Poston? Why see we no more the manly form of Hill? What has become of Smith, whose presence graced another hall, in the temple of justice, as your Honor does this? Where is Harris? Where the indefatigable Thornton? Where others of the brethren formerly with us? They are gone to that land that sends back no echo; they "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

And now here, as of yesterday, today we have it announced that the magic chain that surrounds the Bar, and binds it together as one man, has been again rudely stricken—a link has been shattered, severed, and dropped; the chain has contracted; and a brother has passed from the circle. The blow has been sudden and sharp; the attack violent and deadly; and death has invaded our little band of brothers, at such time, and under such circumstances, as to cause every reflecting man to stop, cast his eyes around the circle of brethren, and ask himself solemnly, "who next?" "Who next?" The subject of my remarks, in full health, in the prime of his life, in the maturity of his intellect, learning and usefulness, was suddenly stricken and fell under a deadly blow, and died without a struggle; and when he died no ordinary man departed. The members of the profession, to whom he was endeared, have entrusted me with the delivery of the following resolutions indicative of their love of the man while living, and their respect for his memory when dead; and I fully concur in all the sentiments embraced in each and every of these resolutions, which I now proceed to read, and which vividly express the saddened feelings of the Bar on the melancholy event:

Whereas, It has pleased the Omnipotent Dispenser of events, in His unscrutable providence, to cut off with sudden death, and to remove from the midst of his brethren, William G. Thompson, a member of the Memphis Bar, who was, as we are informed, a native of Tennessee, but had at an early period of his life emigrated to the State of Mississippi, and settled at Jackson, where he successfully and assiduously engaged in the practice of the law, until his health failing him he removed to the city of Memphis and continuing with untiring zeal and industry the vocation which he had adopted, and which he loved and honored, he attained and justly merited with all who knew him the reputation of an able and talented lawyer, who was well read and very conversant with the legal lore of his profession, but was always modest, and never sought to make a display of his erudition. His moral character was without reproach; his affections and attachments were warm and generous; his personal and social relations were distinguished by those amenities of life which mark the true gentleman. In his professional intercourse he invariably exhibited a kindly courtesy, affability, and urbanity of manner which challenged the esteem of all who had business connections with him. He may have had his faults (who of us have not), but his moral and intellectual qualities so greatly predominated over them, that his eminent virtues and excellence of character shone with a luster that dimmed into oblivion the recollection of his errors. He possessed unswerving integrity and a strict adherence to truth. Another of the legal galaxy who illumined the forum and the bench has been summoned to appear before the august Judge whose mandate we must all obey. It affords the Bar of Memphis a mournful satisfaction to bear testimony on this occasion to the sterling merit and probity of William G. Thompson, who, though he passed from life to eternity, will still live in our memories. Therefore

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of William G. Thompson, whose death we sincerely regret, and whose memory we revere and respect. That we cordially extend our sympathies of condolence to the bereaved for the calamity which has befallen them; and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a testimonial of our appreciation of our departed brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the different courts of the city, and be asked to be spread upon the minutes of the said courts; and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the city papers.

William G. Thompson was no ordinary man. Born of distinguished parentage, graduated at the early and ordinarily immature age of fifteen, coming to the bar at twenty years of age—having spent much of the intervening time in addressing the literary institutions of the country—he emigrated at once to the State of Mississippi, and settled at Jackson in the practice of the legal profession, to which he was bred, and for which he was so eminently fitted; and the character of his mind and the extent of his learning at this early day may well be learned from the fact that, with the competition of the Yergers, the Prentisses, *et id genus omne* of that day, in less than one year he found it necessary to confine himself to the city, and eventually was compelled to surrender all idea of practice save that in the Supreme Court of his adopted State.

A malarial climate, years of toil, and incessant labor, however, produced eventually their effects on a constitution naturally weak, and a waning health compelled him to seek a different location. He returned to his native State—the land of his affections—and settled in the practice of the law in the city of Memphis, and continued to reside and practice up to the period of his death, which was sudden as unexpected. He passed to his fathers without a struggle.

When he fell, a strong man went down. No man who has listened to his short, sharp, terse arguments made in your Honor's Court of Chancery—no man who has felt the weight of his blows, or has leaned on his strong arm for support in the intellectual conflicts in which the profession so frequently engage, can for one moment have a doubt of his eminent ability.

He was a learned man, not in his profession only, but as a general scholar; and it was difficult to say whether his legal learning was more intuitive or reflective. Often, when I would have occasion to ask him legal questions in relation to the laws and decisions of Tennessee, the answers would come with electric rapidity; and again he would, on other occasions hesitate and impatient of delay, I would repeat the question, and say: "Do you understand me?" His reply would be: "I always understand you, but I am reflecting how that is: I will tell you soon." And the unerring answer always came. But it was not simply in his profession that his learning was shown. In natural and moral philosophy, in polite literature, in the ancient languages he was as well versed as the most recent graduate. He read and conversed well in the modern languages, while he was an accomplished Hebrew scholar.

He was a kind man. No draft on his kindness ever went to protest, and his generosity far exceeded his means.

He was a just man. No stain of injustice ever attached to his hands.

He was a modest man. For eight months, while occupying a table in the office of my firm; for four months, while sleeping in the same dormitory, I never saw him do an act, nor heard him utter a word, that might not have been done or uttered in the presence of the most delicate and fastidious of the female sex.

He was a brave man. When the Bluff City had fallen into the hands of the Federal forces; when it was announced by the Federal general that none could leave the city save prior to a particular hour, he started for the home of his wife and children. In passing out he came in contact with a Federal picket by which he was immediately hailed, ordered to halt, and told he came too late, he must return to the city—he could not pass. "Sir," said he, "I am ten minutes within time," the time allowed by your superior has not expired. I have ten minutes to spare, and I shall go my family at all hazards." The soldier presented his musket at his breast—when it was elevated at the command of the officer saying, "he is too brave to die the death of a dog." He was permitted to pass out.

Such, feebly expressed, were some of the characteristics of William G. Thompson, a man whom, living, we admired and loved, whose death we deplore. We ask of your Honor that these resolutions be placed on the records of your Honor's court, to the end they be perpetuated for all time, as evidences of the love we bore him living, and the respect we bear his memory now that he is dead.

To my brethren of the Bar I would say, cherish the remembrance of his many virtues; throw the mantle of a noble and brotherly charity around his foibles, if he had such; imitate his high example, and heed the admonition earnestly given in Holy Writ, and strongly enforced in the death of our friend, "Be ye also ready."

To him, believing as I do, that he is now looking down on us, and knows what we know, and sees what we see, I would say—

> Light be the turf of thy tomb!
> May its verdure like emeralds be;
> There should not be a shadow of gloom
> In aught that reminds us of thee.
>
> Bright flowers and an evergreen tree
> May spring from the place of thy rest,
> But no cypress nor yew let thee be,
> For why should we mourn for the blest?

William G. Thompson sleeps with his fathers; we grieve not for him; our grief is reserved for the living, who suffer, and not for the dead, who rest.

Just received another lot All-Linen Huck. Towels at $3 and $3 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Governor Senter and the Galvin Case.

Editors Avalanche: It is premature to state, as some of the papers have stated, that Governor Senter has decided not to interfere with the sentence of the Court in Galvin's case. The writer happens to know that the Governor has not read the record or the petitions in the case, and will not until he is relieved of the engagements and fatigues of this canvass. He regards such an application as to grave a matter to be passed upon without serious and laborious consideration. There will be ample time between the fifth and twentieth of August to do full justice to both the State and the prisoner. While it is the avowed policy of Governor Senter to sustain the Courts of the country as far as he can, yet his mind and conscience are open to the fact, that there are, as the law itself suggests, extraordinary cases which call for Executive clemency. He will investigate, and then decide. C.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

A Bold Thief in Limbo.—A noted thief named, James Berry was, up for examination before Justice Foley yesterday on two charges of larceny. He was first accused of stealing a cage and a valuable mocking bird from the house of Mr. F. Shelton, on Second street. The evidence showed that Berry stole the cage and bird, and then sold them, dividing the proceeds with a "pal" who was with him at the time. A reward was offered for the recovery of the bird, and this fact coming to the knowledge of Berry, he thought he would try to "earn an honest penny" by informing the owner where "the feathered songster" could be found, especially as the amount of the reward was larger than the sum originally received for the stolen property. He gave the information, and got a portion of the reward; but this led to his arrest as the thief, and yesterday he was committed for trial at the present term of the Criminal Court. He was then arraigned on the charge of stealing a watch, and also committed on that charge for trial at the Municipal Court next term. As he was unable to give bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars, he was sent to jail.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Raleigh Springs.—It has generally been conceded that the philosophy of the poet was correct—that it was

> "Distance lends enchantment to the view,"

and green are the fields afar off," which we take it, amounts to pretty much the same thing. At any rate, at Raleigh, here, within a stone-throw, as it were, of our city, we have a first class watering place with excellent accommodations, whether for invalid or for those in pursuit of pleasure and recreation. The Franklin House is the place of principal resort, and has a right to the high estimation in which it is held. The views from the summits are majestic and beautiful, often blending the soft, undulating landscape with more severe scenery. There is good fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity, and the facilities of reaching this delightful summer resort, by the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, are unsurpassed.

Open Again.—If you want choice groceries, call at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Third, opposite the Postoffice. Selling very low for cash. All goods guaranteed and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
J. Musso, Jr.

General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, who will be remembered as one of the most gallant of Confederate officers during the late war, is at the Peabody.

We had the pleasure of a call last night from Major Worsted, of the Corinth *News*.

Just received, full size 108 inch fine article unbleached sheeting, 20 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 35 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

THE LEONARD TRIAL.

History of the Case—The Charges Against the Defendant.

It was announced in the Avalanche of yesterday that the trial of Thomas E. Leonard late County Trustee on the charge of embezzlement, closed on the previous evening. In the Criminal Court, before Judge Hudson and a jury, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, and the jury assessing the punishment at five years in the penitentiary and a fine of $2,000. The trial lasted over a week, and a very large number of witnesses were examined, and there was a large attendance of spectators in the court-room each day during the trial.

On the reorganization of civil law in Shelby county, in 1864, Leonard was elected to the office of County Trustee. His election was a matter of surprise to all parties, at the time, as he was a comparative stranger to the business community, and his former occupation, that of saloon keeping, did not in the estimation of the public specially qualify him for the responsible position of Trustee. Leonard, however, quietly and cautiously, mastered the details of his official duties; and after a time, with the assistance of a friend in New York, prepared fraudulent coupons due on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad bonds. These he passed into the hands of the financial agent of Shelby county in his annual settlement of January 14, 1868, and final settlement made on April 8, 1868. The total amount of forged coupons so passed was $12,200.

The forgeries were exceedingly well executed, and although before being deposited in the County Clerk's office they passed through several hands, no one seems to have suspected anything wrong, and its highly probable that the crime would never have been disclosed had not the New York confederate disclosed to the County Attorney the crime.

On going out of office Leonard suddenly left the city, and but few of his former associates and friends knew what had become of him. He located in New York and started a rectifying establishment, but the enterprise failed, and shortly after closing up his business he was, at the instance of the County Attorney, arrested and brought back to Memphis. In the long trial just closed, he was ably defended by Messrs. Hanson, Bullock and Gantt; and the State in the matter of prosecution was represented by Attorney General Horrigan, Mr. J. B. Woodward, County Attorney, and Mr. Wm. M. Randolph.

The Courts.

Criminal Court.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—In this Court the case of the State vs. Daniel Earl, indicted for the murder of one George Rheinbougher, on the 3d day of November last, on Main between Poplar and Washington streets, came up for trial yesterday morning, and continued the entire day. The State was represented by Attorney General Horrigan, and the defense by Messrs. Sale, Gantt and Bullock. The evidence was closed about six o'clock, and General Horrigan then proceeded to argue the the case in behalf of the State, pending which Court adjourned until this morning.

After the above case is submitted to the jury Court will take up the next case on the regular calendar for the week.

The following cases are set for trial this week. Parties defendant on bonds and attorneys must be in attendance:
17 Julius Boleran; larceny.
120 Hiram Tolliver; murder.
127 C L Morrison; perjury.
141 A H Curlin; murder.
144 August Vaught; larceny.
153 Charles Doyle; larceny.
158 Lewis Street; murder.
160 Adolphus Thompson; larceny.
162 Silas Weaver; larceny.
170 Lewis Givens; murder.
174 Pat Eagan; larceny.
178 C A Stillman; perjury.
179 Same; perjury.
180 Same; perjury.
185 Charles Levy; malicious shooting.
190 John Osbourn; larceny.
197 Wm. Mullins; malicious stabbing.
220 A Cartwright; murder.
241 Bill Hall; larceny.
242 Bill Hall; larceny.
253 Nelson Mattocks; larceny.
233 Thomas Randolph; larceny.
240 Orlando Conner; larceny.
244 Warren Singleton; larceny.
248 A Collier; robbery.
251 Fannie Clayton; robbery.
252 E McAuliffe; larceny.
256 Abe Martin; larceny.
257 Dick Murphy; house breaking.
258 Samuel Dickens; malicious shooting.
259 Martha Dawson; perjury.
268 Charles Boyle; murder.
269 J Boleran; house breaking.
570 McIntire and Read; house breaking.

Chancery Court—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Court met yesterday pursuant to announcement, and was engaged exclusively with the calendar of cases on motions, pleas, etc. The following decrees were filed yesterday, to-wit:
Clark vs Spivey, decree satisfied.
Munn vs Douglass, resale.
Overton vs Glover, report confirmed.
Overton vs Locke, vesting title.
Thomas vs Thomas, reference.
Volentine vs Volentine, same.
Pettitt vs Brown, same.
Butler vs Life, sale.
Baldwin vs Morgan, final
Grider vs Waddell, same.
Lanier vs Gayoso, decretal.
McLemore vs Leguerre, final.
Swayne vs Sherman, sale.
Taylor & Co. vs Graham, sale.
Norville vs Armour, report confirmed.
Hooker vs Hooker, reference.
Stettheimer vs Rice, same.
Bloomingdale vs Rice, same.
Collier vs Collier, same.
Boyd vs Grider, sale.

Also, a large number of motions, decrees, orders, etc., of minor importance.

The clerk is compelled to notify attorneys that he has a number of orders and decrees which cannot be enrolled, as they have not complied with the orders and instructions of the court.

Court adjourned until to-day at eight o'clock, when the cases undisposed of on yesterday's calendar will be taken up, together with several motions to dissolve injunctions made yesterday.

Law Court.—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—This court met and signed the minutes yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and thereupon adjourned to court in course, the second Monday in October, 1869.

Board of Aldermen.—Yesterday was the regular meeting day of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, but there being no quorum present at four o'clock in the afternoon, no business was transacted. The following members of the Board were present: Acting Mayor Swayne, Aldermen Foley, Hisek, Hoster, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Moffet, Ellis and Cartwright. Alderman O'Donnell called the Board to order, and moved that Alderman Cartwright take the chair, which was carried. Alderman Moffet moved that a special meeting of the Board be held on Saturday, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to notify all the members present (with the exception of those who have been "indicted"). Alderman Foley suggested that Thursday be substituted for Saturday. Alderman Moffet accepted the suggestion. The Chairman declared the motion carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Pat Murphy, on the charge of shooting at John Sawyer with intent to kill him. Fortunately the bullet went wide of the mark and Savage was unscathed. The cause of the quarrel was a case in a Justice's court. The matter will be investigated by Justice Foley to-day.

Y. M. Div. No. 60, S. T., meets every Wednesday night at 300 Main street.
G. W. Tomlin, W. P.
W. H. Traber, R. S.

W. H. Passmore & Co. continue the Trustee's sale of hotel fixtures at the Overton House this morning at ten o'clock.

Buy your P. P. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wigginton & Dunn, 320 Main street.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., July 21, 1869.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, of the city of Memphis, on Tuesday, July 20, 1869. Present: Acting Mayor Swayne, Aldermen Foley, Hisek, Hoster, Puley, Hooker, Cartwright, Hoist, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Moffet, and Ellis, Aldermen.

Alderman Cartwright was called to the Chair. There not being a quorum present, Alderman Moffet being seconded, moved that the members present adjourn until Thursday evening next, 22d instant, at four o'clock, p. m.; and that the Sergeant-at-Arms notify all the absent members of the Council, not under indictment, to be present—which motion was concurred in and the members present adjourned accordingly.

L. B. Richards, City Registrar.

A Caning Affair.—Quite a little breeze was created on Second street, near Madison, yesterday afternoon, by an *emeute* between Dr. A. T. Shaw and Mr. Ball, Deputy Marshal of the municipal court. The cause of the quarrel is not known, but after some high words passed between the parties, Dr. Shaw raised his cane and struck Ball with it. This was the signal for Ball to "wade in," and he "went for" Dr. Shaw, wrenched the cane out of his hand, and before the bystanders could interfere struck him several unmerciful blows on the head, inflicting a number of severe wounds. The Doctor was carried into Dr. Taylor's office, opposite Court Square, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then conveyed to his residence, on Jefferson street. Ball was arrested and taken to the station-house. The matter will be inquired into this morning by the Recorder.

The Late Tragedy at Marion.—Information reached the city yesterday that the horse on which Clarence Collier rode on while leaving Marion, Arkansas a few days ago, after shooting Captain Haynes, was found by a band of negroes near the Ten Mile Bayou, on Monday evening. The fate of Collier is in great doubt, and many persons are of opinion that he has been captured and shot down in cold blood and his body left in the woods. Others are of opinion that he has escaped to this side of the river, and is now in a place of safety. The greatest excitment still prevails in the vicinity of Marion, and the most daring and unprovoked outrages are being perpetrated by the bands of lawless negroes who are marauding all about the country.

Telegraphic Matters.—The Executive Committee of the Southwestern Press Association will meet the Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press in Cincinnati, Friday, to perfect the new arrangements for telegraphic news matter. The Committee of the Southwestern Press Association is composed of Colonel A. J. Kellar, of the Memphis Avalanche; and Captain Albert Roberts, of the Nashville *Banner*.

If you want a choice article of butter, fresh eggs, cheese, etc., call at the new grocery, corner of Third and Jefferson, opposite the Postoffice.
J. Musso, Jr.

Jaconets, swisses, inulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Furniture, mattresses, carpets, etc., at auction at the Worsham House this morning at ten o'clock.

Water Coolers and Ice Cream Freezers at reduced rates at Bering & Lotze, 381 Main street.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis Avalanche Office, July 21, 1869.

Weather—Rivers—Business.

The river continues to decline slowly at this point, and is now within a few inches of the low water mark. White, Arkansas and St. Francis rivers are falling, with plenty of water their entire lengths for navigation. At St. Louis the river is rising slowly, while the rivers above that point are all swelling. There have been heavy rains along the Upper Missouri throughout Kansas, and we may expect more water in the Arkansas and White, as the upper branches of those streams are reported much swollen. The Ohio is rising fast at Pittsburg. At Louisville there is over six feet in the canal, with the river falling slowly. The Cumberland is low, with only twenty-eight inches on the Harpeth Shoals.

Arrivals.

Steamer City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Belle Lee, Louisville.

Departures.

Steamer St. Francis, St. Francis.
" Des Arc, White river.
" T. H. Allen, Arkansas.
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" City of Alton, New Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The weather yesterday was genial and pleasant, with a nice breeze from the southwest, as refreshing as if just from the Mexican Gulf. Business was of the dullest possible character, and neither of the packets leaving had anything in the way of trips to brag of.

The Belle Memphis was nearly light, and had but a few people.

The St. Francis had a real summer trip, and the Des Arc was fairly filled with freight and people, with a good prospect of coming out almost even on the trip.

The Belle Lee passed down last evening.

The Allen failed to get away until nine a.m. yesterday morning.

The Robert Burns will be in this afternoon, and returns to Cincinnati Friday evening.

Captain Tom Berry went down on the St. Francis last evening. There must be something very winning about Walnut Bend for Thomas.

Captain T. G. Ledbetter, formerly commander of the Judah Touro, Dr. Buffington and other steamers in the Ouchita river trade, a well known and popular Yazoo, Red and Ouchita rivers pilot, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Little Rock, on a visit to relatives in that vicinity. Captain Ledbetter designs running a steamer in the New Orleans and Yazoo trade during the next business season.

The Belle Lee will leave for New Orleans this evening, Captain John Smoker in command.

The Shark passed down yesterday with a light tow.

There were no steamers at the landing at dark last night.

While this writer was spreading himself, evening before last, trying to say something handsome to the young lady who sent a bunch of roses, some evil-minded individual, with malice aforethought, and no respect for even himself, sneaked into the parlor of the boarder, carried off a number of the most beautiful and sweetest flowers, and left it mutilated and used up. If those stolen flowers don't blush at the fellow's meanness, and speedily wither to decay, we will be much mistaken. Should this notice meet the fellow's eye, it would take at least four bits to make us feel as contemptible as he ought to feel. Complaints reach us of the inattention to duty of the levee police. Some of the river people say they are never to be found when wanted, and that Mackerels are allowed to roam and prey at will upon whom they please. Some remedy is needed.

The Mollie Able and Commonwealth are bringing five thousand sacks of salt up the river. There is thirty-five thousand more to come up.

The Thompson Dean leaves St. Louis for New Orleans to-day.

The Louisville *Courier* of Saturday says: The Flavilla, Captain Root's new Red river packet, was towed down from Madison Thursday last by the General Bell. The beautiful craft, Captain Brown's W. A. Pike is fast approaching completion. Captain Joe Cook's new boat is also nearly finished; she will be the finest steamer ever in Red river. Captain Nichol's boat is well under way, being nearly planked and her cabin framed. Capt. Tip Shelby is also having boats for Captain Solomon's wrecking vessel packet. The model for Captain Tobin's new Vicksburg is in course of construction. The Grey Eagle is being thoroughly overhauled.

Ad Sherm was at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, on Monday last.

The new Rapides is on her way out at Cincinnati.

The G. W. Cheek, Captain Malone, clerks, Smithers and Stack Lee, is the regular Friar's Point packet for this evening at five o'clock.

Dave Hunkill and Sell Howell, went up in the balloon yesterday. Sailing among the stars made them so luminous, illustrious, and noisy, that Parson Pearne had to send an escort to look after their interests.

The Arkansas River Packet Company have chartered the Little Rock railroad from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock for one year, for $25,000.

POLIGAMY.

The Institution in Utah—What Will we Do With It?

Salt Lake (11th) Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Still, there must be some solution of the problem. Polygamy cannot be tolerated or endured as a permanent practice in any part of our Union. The public opinion of the Union and of the civilised world are against it. The moral and religious sentiment of enlightened mankind condemn it. The social necessity which really gave it existence will shortly cease to be. In the prolific young generation which is springing up the sexes are equally divided, and to furnish each man with one wife will absorb all the available females. If one man of amative propensities undertakes, under the pretext of revelation, to monopolize a score of the likeliest damsels, he will find twenty wifeless men who have received special revelations that each man must be provided with a wife before the greedy fellows grab more girls than their equal share. This movement will soon begin, as the first of the new crop are coming to puberty, and are already sparking the young damsels, as well as some of Young's damsels. The prophet enjoins upon his people to marry young as well as to marry old. Young and a good many of the young Mormons begin to think that the patriarch has wives enough already, and more than he can properly love, cherish and comfort. Mormonism is making no proselytes from the American people, which shows the profound aversion in which the system is held by the entire people. Its recruits are raked from the lowest class of English and Scandinavian life, whose material condition is unquestionably greatly improved by the transition. But it is observed that the number of male recruits now almost equal the female. Once the adults of the two sexes approximate in numbers, the practice of polygamy will begin to dwindle. Another cause may be traced to better education of the rising generation, who are thrown in contact with the literature, ideas and fashions of the great world without, and no young man who can read and think is wholly impervious to public opinion. He can go nowhere beyond the limits of the Mormon settlements and avow his respect for bigamy or polygamy or incestuous intercourse. The conclusion I have come to is, that Mormonism, as taught by Smith, will outlive polygamy as revealed by his successor, Young, and that neither will long survive education, literature, fashion and refinement, as it is a system that flourishes only on a soil of ignorance and superstition. It is now the time for a new revelation modifying and abolishing the practice of polygamy, for unless there is a timely revelation of the kind the whole thing will come to grief and confusion. That which has no foundation in good morals and social economy is built on the sands, and must sooner or later be undermined and tumble into ruins. J. M.

New York Women Declare War—Their Platform.

The strong-minded women of New York, now in session at Saratoga, have adopted the following platform:

The convention of delegates from the State of New York, assembled without distinction of sect or party, in pursuance of a call upon all persons in favor of demanding suffrage for the women of the nation and the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which the ballot can be secured to them, resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the question of woman suffrage is the great moral and political question of the day, and we demand the ballot for women because equal rights are a part of the great principles of justice, because the laws of justice precede the laws of States, and the rights of humanity underlie the rights of government.

Resolved, That as governments are instituted for the maintenance of principles of justice, and as every human being can do better for himself than another for him, the right of every human being to share in the government under which he lives should be recognized by that government.

Resolved, That we claim for women the inherent right to share in the government of any country of which she is a citizen, by virtue of her existence as a human being and her natural capacity for self-government; that in withholding the responsibility of women's present political disability upon man, we deny his right to define women's sphere; that as we deny the right of one class of men to define the rights and duties of another class of men, so do we as emphatically deny the right of one sex to define the rights and duties of another sex.

Resolved, That we gladly recognize the advancement of our just principles, as shown by the Irish Republican National Conventions, recently held in Washington and Chicago, in which they demanded that suffrage should be extended to all not guilty of crime, irrespective, of color, race or sex.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the course of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, recognizing, as a step in the true direction, their recent action in admitting women of that church to vote on lay delegation.

Resolved, That in recognition and furtherance of the principles of justice, the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure the rights of suffrage to the women of the nation, on the same terms that it is held by the men of the nation.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of every man and women, no matter how differing as to party politics, creed, color or nationality, in securing such an amendment.

Reported Death of a Lion Tamer.

The Rochester *Union* informs us of the reported death of Mr. White, the famous lion tamer, a gentleman well known to all showmen. It says:

"It will be recollected that some two years since a Mr. White, connected with Dr. Thayer's circus, was badly injured by a lion, while on exhibition in this city. Mr. White remained here for several weeks at the National Hotel, while slowly recovering from his injuries, after which he rejoined the company, and has ever since traveled with the same lion that attacked him. We hear that Mr. White has at length come to his death by this terrible beast. It is said that one day while the circus was on exhibition at a town in the western part of Michigan, the lion attacked White in the cage, and killed him before relief could be afforded. It has been the impression of the showmen for years that this lion would yet destroy White, and none will be surprised to hear that the prediction has been fulfilled."

Roaches, Roaches, Roaches. The only sure and speedy means of exterminating this detestable pest is by purchasing one of Metcalfe's Patent Lightning Roach Traps. This is perfect, and admits of no improvement. All others are worthless imitations. Call at H. Weller & Co.'s, No. 13 and 15 Monroe street, and purchase one. If it does not do all we claim for it, return it and get your money. sun-wed

A rarely thoughtful fellow was the signal-man who put up a sperm candle to mark the rise of toll for a swing ferry between Bath and Woolwich, for, with impressive irony over the increase thereof, he specified "7 Elephants, weighing over 4000 pounds, two dollars."

Dubuque, Iowa, bids fair to become the metropolis of the West, Galena itself Excepted.

A. J. S. delighted with the politics situation in Tennessee.

Steamboats.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet

ILY AVALANCHE.

...rival and Departure of Trains.

...NESSEE AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
...Mail	2:25 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
...ight Express	3:25 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
...ed accommodation	8:10 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
...Orleans train		4:30 p.m.

...NESSEE AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
...Express		6:30 p.m.
...Mail		6 a.m.
...Express		1 p.m.
...Night Express trains		
...ect at Nashville, via Nash-		
...& Great Southern Railroad, without		

...PPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
...Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
...ress (daily)	5:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

...ll train makes direct connection for New ...ans and all points South.

...press train makes direct connection for Col- ...bia, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs, ...all points north of Grenada on Mississippi ...al Railroad.

...ket office, 279½ Main street, and at the Depot. ...ibuses will call for passengers to and from ...dge in any part of the city for 25 cents or ...at 37½ Main street.

...MPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

...To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

...g West—Leave Memphis daily..... 7:30 a.m.

...g East—Leave Madison..... 4:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT (see) Supt.

...Arrival and Departure of Mails.

...PART—For Chattanooga, Richmond ... Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.....

...PART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities East and West, at.....

...PART—For New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Meridian, Natchez and all cities South at.....

...PART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee Central Railroads, at.....

...PART—For all stations on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at.....

...PART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Nashville Railroads, at.....

...PART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, at.....

...PART—For Marion, Wittenburg and Galloway, via Wolf River, (daily) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....

...PART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, (daily) Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at.....

...PART—For Cuba and Big Creek, via Hernando, (weekly) Friday, at.....

...PART—For Little Rock and Helena, via landings on White River (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....

...PART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday and Saturday, at.....

...PART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....

...PART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing half an ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Manuscripts for Printers, Corrected or Revised Proofs, Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—

	Cents.
One package, to one address, not exceeding one ounce in weight.....	2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....	4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....	6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....	8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address.....	4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....	8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....	12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....	16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address.....	2 to 3
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6.....	4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9.....	6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12.....	8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter of the Territories west of Kansas, is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each three months duration thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and twenty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent for quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20.....	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30.....	15 "
" " $30 " " $40.....	20 "
" " $40 " " $50.....	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1865: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of woven cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—5 cents per half ounce (a rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—9 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 8 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 2 cents each, 3 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—3 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 2 cents to Great Britain, via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 10 cents; if unpaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if prepaid; subject to a fine of 10 cents additional if unpaid.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, music, plans, prints, and drawings, photographic, lithographic, electrotype and stereotype plates, and proofs thereof, manuscript, and all articles not exceeding 1 oz.) 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 8 cents; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 5 oz., 10 cents; exceeding 5 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz., 12 cents; and 2 cents for each additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[By Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine of 15 cents additional if prepaid, and 30 cents if unpaid. Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. All kinds, and Patterns or Samples—4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

...ort this week, July 3, 90 bales—and that from this source our supply will be more liberal than could be counted ... from our river and railroad arrivals.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, July 3—2 p.m.—Cotton market is dull and rather heavy. Receipts so far to-day 3000 bales.

3:45 p.m.—Cotton market closed dull and nominal in price. Sales to spinners 87 bales; speculation and export 90 bales; 100 bales low middling, per contract, delivered in November on private terms; and 200 bales low middling delivered in December on private terms.

GENERAL MARKET.

Ale, Beer, etc.—Market quiet, as follows: Bands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; lively or old brown ale, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25.

Apples—Market dull and little doing at 75c@$1 25 per bbl, loose, from store.

Butter—Demand fair and market firm at 25@30c for country, and 30@32c for choice Western.

Bran—Prices remain steady and only a retail trade doing at $1 20 per hundred. Held at $22 per ton.

Bacon—Market steady at 19½@19c for Western packed sides, 18½c for clear-ribbed sides, and 04@15c for shoulders. Country sides are 17@18c, shoulders, 13@14c, and hams dull at 16c. Western sugar-cured canvased hams are 22c@22½c and firm. A lot sold yesterday, loose, at 21½c.

Bagging—Stocks are being laid in for fall consumption. Heavy two pound is held at 23½@24½c.

Corn—No sales reported to-day. Levee prices are 90c and from store at retail 95c@97½c.

Corn Meal—Fresh is held at $4@4 25 and kiln dried at $4 75@5. Demand good. A lot of sour was offered at $2 50.

Crackers—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 11c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; carraway do, 12c; macaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, ——.

Candy—Manufacturers' prices to the trade are 18c@18½c for stick and 22c for plain candy, but in executing small orders 1@2c higher is charged.

Corned Beef—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and 28 per quarter.

Cotton Yarns—Standards are quoted quiet and steady, as follows: No. 400, 22@23c; No. 500, 20@ 21c; No. 600, 18@19c; No. 700, 16@17c.

Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Etc.—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote Cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 55@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; 2 lbs., $4 35@4 50; pears, $3 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, $5 75@6; brandy cherries, imported, ——; sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4@5.

Coal—Selling in store at 85c.

Onions—Dull at $4 per bbl.

Pork—Mess is held in store at $34 50. The market is firm.

Potatoes—Market dull at 75c@$1 50 per bbl. Sweet potatoes are scarce at $1 75 per bushel.

Poultry—Chickens were dull at $2 50@4 for young and $3@6 for old.

Paints, Oils, Etc.—White lead per 100 lbs, $10@14, according to quality; putty per lb, 6@7c; patent dryers, 16@18c; turpentine per gallon, 65c; linseed oil, raw $1 16; do. boiled $1 25.

Powder—Quiet at $6 50 per keg, for rifle.

Plaster—New York per bbl, $4 50, in store.

Salt—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 25@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 00@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

Sugar—Market is firm. Hard refined, 17c@18c; soft do, 15½@17c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11@15c; clarified Louisiana, 16@17c.

Spirits—Garrett's bottles, per case, $15 00@16.

Shot and Lead—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 85@4 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11@12c.

Soda—Inactive. American, 7@8c; English, 6c, in kegs and boxes.

Spices—Nutmegs per lb, $1 40@1 60; mace, $1 60; ginger, 17c; cayenne pepper per lb, 30c; black pepper per lb, 25c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 40c; do. Scotch, per lb, 30c.

Starch—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

Tar—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $6@5 50.

Tallow—In demand for shipment at 8½@9c.

Tin—Pig, ——@——; English plates, per box, IC 10x14, ——@——; do 14x20, ——@——; do 10x14 IX, ——@——; do 14x20, ——@——; Charcoal plates, per lb, 12½@13c.

Wheat—No sales reported to-day. Prices range from $1 10@1 40 according to quality.

Whisky—Inactive and depressed, with sales reported in first hands at $1 25 per gallon.

Wool—Inactive and unchanged, with sales reported in first hands at $1 25 per lb.

Dealers in Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Bedding, Etc. Quality strictly No. 1. Also fill orders for Gas Coke.

Office, 38½ Madison. Yard foot of Poplar street.

Financial and Commercial.

Daily Avalanche Office, Tuesday Evening, July 26, 1869.

Business to-day was dull, inactive and confined entirely to a retail trade. There are few changes to note in the general aspect of the market. There were no receipts of produce. News from the interior regarding the corn and cotton crops continue to be of the most cheering character. Planters arrived to-day from the Yazoo and Tallahatchie Valleys report crops in splendid condition, and people in the best of spirits at the excellent prospects. The charbon is prevailing to a considerable extent in the river bottom and the fatal disease has swept off numerous mules, horse, and cattle.

The money market is quiet, and without material change. There is a considerable demand for loans. Solvent parties are being favored when properly indorsed at 12 per cent per annum. Eastern exchange is in moderate demand and is selling at the banks from ¼ to ½ premium. Commercial bills are scarce and taken readily at par. In some cases ¼ is given. A bill for $5,000 on Boston, one for $1,100 and another amount not named, on New York is all that we could hear of to-day. New Orleans exchange is in light demand, selling at par and buying at 1@½ discount.

Gold was purchased in small lots to-day at 134.

There was very little reported in scrip or bonds. City is in small demand at 80c, but parties refused to take less than 82, though a few days since sales were reported as low as 79½. There is very little offering and only a few hundred dollars were reported to have changed hands to-day.

County scrip is offering in limited sums. A small lot was bought to-day by a dealer at 65.

Police continues firm at 83 buying.

There was nothing reported in stocks and securities and quotations are entirely nominal, at the following rates:

Mem. and Char'ton Railroad stock			47
" " "	"	1st mort bonds	87
" " "	"	2d mort bonds	77
Memphis and Ohio	"	8 per cent	———
" " "	"	6 per cent	———
" " "		Stock	45
Miss. & Tenn. R. R.		6 per cent coup	———
" " "		1st mort bonds	73
" " "		2d "	42
" " "		1st coup.	85
" " "		1st mort bonds	65
Miss. Central R R		2d	40
" " "		1st coup	73
" " "		2d "	40
" " "		Stock	16
" " "		Obligation due	75
Mem. & L. R. R R		1st mar 8 per cent bonds	75
Mem. & L. R. R R		1st mor 8 per cent coupons	60
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds			60
Memphis and Little Rock R. R 7 per cent coupons			50
Memphis City Bonds, old			56
" " "		endorsed by M & L R R, and State of Tennessee	60
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons			77
Memphis & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds			60
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds			50
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds			38
" " "		coupons	50
Mem. & Char. R R change notes			30
Miss & Tenn			35
Miss Central			30
New Orleans, Jackson & G N R R change notes			35

New York dispatches quoted Governments dull and heavy with gold carrying at 7 per cent and a bearish market, and sterling exchange dull at 109½ for sixty-day bills. The following is the quotations for bonds:

Bonds of 1881	120½	120½
6-20s of '62	120½	121
5-20s of '65	119½	119½
6-20s of '65	120½	120½
5-20s of '67	119½	119½
5-20s, new, of '68	119½	120½
10-40 bonds	112½	113
Pacific 6s	107¾	107¾

London dispatches report 5-20's at 82½, and consols at 93½. In Frankfort bonds were 87½.

Tennessee bonds were reported at 75½@76½ for new and sales at 74½ old at 71½ and no sales.

The bears were covering Pacific Mail stock and rates advanced ½, with sales at 82½. New York Central was 211½ and Erie 29

Canton	61
Western Union Telegraph	38½
Quicksilver	15
Pacific Mail	82½
Adams Express	63
Wells & Fargo Express	63
United States Express	74
Merchants' Union Express	———
New York Central	202½
Erie	29
Reading	102½
Michigan Central	130
Michigan Southern	97½
Illinois Central	137
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93½
Chicago and R. I.	102½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	86½
Cleveland and Toledo	———
Rock Island	112½
St. Paul	73
St. Paul preferred	80
Fort Wayne	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½

Cotton Market.

The market was dull and inactive to-day. Several parties were out with samples, but failed to find purchasers. Lower classes were not saleable at any price, and 26c@26½ was the highest bid for low middling. Middling was considered worth 28c. The New York market opened dull at 28c for middling and closed nominal, with sales of 176 bales, and 300 bales for November and December delivery on private terms.

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 53 bales.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 83 bales.

The Memphis Daily Appeal of July 27 says:

...ol 501 bales. It must be overlooked that we are now drawing freely from Mobile—the receipts from that

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS FRUIT. Highest market price paid for Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Fruit of all kinds.

COMER & MCPHERSON,
Jm No 7 Hernando Row, Memphis.

Wheat Wanted.

We will pay St. Louis prices for Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Bowle street, or 167 Second street. AVERY & ROGERS.
jn11

INFORMATION WANTED

Of JOHN SHIRES, by trade wool carder and glider; likewise Charles Shires, shoemaker. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by their disconsolate parents. Address FRED SHIRES,
1,200 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy10

MANUFACTURERS.

MACKENZIE & BROS.,
222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Importers and Manufacturers of
Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware
Shafts, Felloes, Bitts, Springs, Harness Mountings, etc. Axles, Spring, Rockler Webs, etc. jy29

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

The firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.
T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONAHUE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy1

Dissolution.

The firm of W. P. Wright & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on June 30th, 1869. Either signed in good faith settles and receipts. Messrs. Halstead & Mallory are also duly authorized to receive and receipt for any moneys due us, and to enforce collections (by suit if necessary).
W. P. WRIGHT.
F. M. MONROE.
July 5, 1869.

On retiring from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers and the public generally our successors, Messrs. Stickley & Clark, and solicit for them a full share of patronage.
W. P. WRIGHT & CO.
July 5, 1869. jy6

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Price and A. B. Treadwell, under the style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st instant. Either one is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the late firm.
R. W. PRICE.
A. B. TREADWELL.

New Firm.

TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Colonel R. W. Price in the late firm of Price and Treadwell, will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, No. 15 Union street, Lee Block, under the firm style of Treadwell Bros., where they will be pleased to see the old friends of the late firm and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.
R. A. TREADWELL.
A. B. TREADWELL.
R. D. TREADWELL.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy4

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and balusters turned to any pattern. Large assortment of stairs and length of run. Door frames, Window frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 6 Jefferson street.
CHARLES WORLD,
Carpenter and Builder.

WANTED.

A PARTNER WANTED

TO join me in a general Commission business in this city. I have good acquaintance on Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. Position connection in New Orleans, New York and Liverpool. Address
SMITHLAND KY.
jy18

Notice.

THIS is to warn all persons not to credit my wife, Mary Schrala, she having left my bed and board without any provocation. I will not be responsible for any debts that she may make.
S. SCHRALA.
Memphis, July 12, 1869. jy17

DISSOLUTION.

Notice.

THE firm of Evans & Johnson is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jno. W. Evans retiring. E. S. Johnson is alone authorized to settle all the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business under the name of E. S. Johnson & Co.
E. S. JOHNSON.
July 17, 1869. jy18
JNO. W. EVANS.
S. F. JOHNSON.

In reference to the above card, I would take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended the late firm, and would especially commend the gentleman to my friends as worthy of their confidence.
JNO. W. EVANS.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, etc.,
No. 224 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.
jy18

Dissolution.

THE firm of Bayliss, Everett & Co. is dissolved. The business will be closed up at their office, 238 Front street.
Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869. jy18
R. BAYLISS.

GINS.

PRATT'S
SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for long staple, large seed cotton and light ginning. It does not break the roll nor choke with poor attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the only patent gin ever made. It separates the lint from the seed without injuring either with the Rat. Those making more than one bale per day usually get a premium for bales and bolls and with this gin save a fourth of their crop usually lost in the field. It will more than pay for itself in a single season. N. Gassenon, who made the Quitman steam Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I have purchased the right of the parish for ginning cotton on bottom lands of the Ouachita and Red rivers, and will say that this gin surpasses the eight and nine saw gins from the same establishment, and will gin as much cotton in one hour as any other gin for the same power. I used one power on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operated well and to my satisfaction."
GASSENON.

Mr. Pratt also takes the "Parish Gin" in exchange, especially for all the Short Staple cotton. They are tried on their merits before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged a good many years in the manufacture of gins, and has had more than any man in America. He has furnished planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England states.

Orders for gins from this or any other factory to the care of Farrington & Howell, 207 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skilful gin-wright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.
G. W. TRUEHEART,
Agent for United Pratt Gin Co.
jy18 3m

Steam Saw Mill

FOR SALE.

WE have for sale a Steam Saw Mill, nearly all set up, in two miles of Randolph, Tenn. All complete and in the woods. Sale for cash or good paper. Will sell separately or together. Terms liberal. Will guarantee mill to be in good order. Apply at Randolph, Tenn., or address
JOHN & GEORGE GRAHAM.
jy18

BARKELEY,
H. S. FRAZIER, PRESTON & PRIVISE,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Memphis, Tenn. jy18

Notice.

All persons interested in the property of the Shelby County Jockey Club are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Club, in the city of Memphis, on Monday, the 26th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock.
W. M. BROOKS,
jy18 Secretary.

CATTLE.

Feeding, Feeding.
Cattle, Cattle.

THE East City Stock Yard, corner of Poplar and Orleans streets, is now open for the reception of cattle of all ages and descriptions.

Parties desirous of purchasing will find to their advantage to call and supply themselves.
W. M. BROOKS, Proprietor.
jy18

FRENCH JOHN'S
Eating House,
Irving Block,
No. 258 Second Street.

To my many Patrons in the Country:

IN removing from my old place I have in view your especial comfort and happiness. I have ever endeavored to please you, and, from the thousand smiling faces that I have met, I can judge that you all have been pleased. I have spared no expense in fitting up this Eating House. My prices are the same, and I hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit your approbation. The new place is only a few steps from the old one. Come and see me when in town.

N. B.—Meals for ladies with their husbands. Open Night and Day.

FRENCH JOHN.
jy18 Irving Block, No. 258 Second street.

REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI.

Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in the Refined Packages.

Packed 3's, 5's & 10's lbs., 20's lbs. Tubs for shipment. Cheapest made for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by
Sold by Memphis Grocers jy25

Notice to Iron Founders.

City Engineer's Office,
Memphis, Tenn., May 18th, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Thursday, May 20th, for furnishing the city 20 iron lamp posts. Specifications to be seen at this office.
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Engineer.
may11

Notice.

BIDS for the construction of the buildings, fences, etc. for the Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society, will be received by the undersigned, at Memphis, Tenn., until the 17th of July. Plans and specifications may be seen at 221 Second street, at Major D. Winter's office.
jy13 E. ENSLEY, President.

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Agent for United Pratt Gin Co.
jy18 3m

COTTON GINS.

Allison Bros.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Iron, Guns, Gallery, Etc,
270 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS or merchants desiring to purchase Gins, Presses, Gearing, Belting, Hardware, Iron, Guns, Gallery, Etc., will find it to their interest to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives a pure blooming Complexion and restores Youthful Beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It removes Sunburn, Tan, Freckles and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a Lady of thirty appear but twenty. It contains no Lead, Nitrate of Silver, Bismuth or Arsenic, but is purely vegetable. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States. Be sure and call for Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Take no spurious compound in its place. Sold by
HAGAN & CO.,
Druggists and Perfumers,
jy25 Memphis, Tenn.

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jy18

DAILY & WEEKLY
MEMPHIS
"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $3 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The Avalanche, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater resemblance than before to those of the leading contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, is by no means its only improvement. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our Avalanche neighbor, who appears this morning in quite an enlarged dress, new and in new dress. The improvement, aside in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put locos on our fingers, thoughts and compress them into smallest compass. Success to you, neighbor.—Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis Avalanche upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is an exceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of July 25th, is a model newspaper.—Nashville Banner.

The Avalanche, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. Verily is this an improvement with great pleasure. This brings the Avalanche up to the size of the largest papers in the South, and is another evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the advanced Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of bold, noble and patriotic ideas. It has been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interest of the country requires a policy long advocated by party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—Trenton, Tennessee Gazette.

The Memphis Avalanche.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the palm to the Nashville papers, but the Avalanche is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the City of Rocks. It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not endorse its manner politics, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—(Canonsburg Republican.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. The columns are wider and longer, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—Little Rock Gazette.

Memphis Avalanche.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The Avalanche is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—Tallahatchian.

The Memphis Avalanche comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—Chattanooga Commercial.

Avalanche.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The Avalanche is now the official organ of the city of Memphis having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, to the Press, made in the same form as the old publication of the letter the 27th Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those in want of a very reliable paper are referred to the